FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT ANSWERS POPE'S CALL FOR HARMONY

PY080149 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0017 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--Argentina has absolute confidence in the mediation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, according to the note which the Argentine representative to the mediation in the southern conflict, Guillermo Moncayo, will deliver tomorrow to Cardinal Antonio Samore.

This information was released tonight by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, which added that Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion at 2045 tonight met with the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Ubaldo Calabressi, to whom he gave a copy of the Argentine answer to the pope's note.

In this answer, the Argentine Government states its positive reaction to John Paul II's call to maintain the favorable atmosphere necessary for the mediation and promises to study the events which could have disturbed this atmosphere.

RETURN OF CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS TO PRESIDENT URGED

PY051648 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] A group of citizens comprised mainly of outstanding politicians have issued a declaration advocating "the return to the Presidency of its constitutional powers as supreme leader of the nation" which "implies the displacement of the current military structures."

Without mentioning any party representation, the declaration is signed by: Eloy Camus, Miguel Unamuno, Enrique Osella Munoz and Ernesto Corvalan Nanclares of the Peronist Party; Jose Antonio Allende and Salvador Busacca of the Popular Christian Party; Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo, Carlos Imbaud, Jose Enrique Miguens, Francisco Hipolito Uzal, Juan Pablo Oliver and Carlos Correa Avila.

They also state their belief that President Viola "could carry out the program which we desire for the country and whose fulfillment cannot be influenced now by any civilian action" by "creating the necessary conditions to do away with the de facto regime as soon as possible."

They point out that this "poses the need for the head of the executive branch to become the true spokesman for the country at this stage in which it is indispensable to rescue the presidential institution from the situation in which it languishes."

The declaration maintains that "if General Viola does not succeed in assuming presidential power in the initial phase of his task, he will find himself trapped in the alternatives of internal rivalry which, as is well known, affects the armed forces organization."

The declaration asserts that "there will be no political solution as long as there is no real president and as long as this state of military occupation of political power prevails."

In this sense, it states, "we are sorry to see it (the armed forces) burdened with government responsibilities which do not belong to it and representing the political parties in a restless and tormented manner."

The declaration points out that "if we reject this institutional politization of the armed forces, it is because we believe it is dangerous, deadly dangerous, for its own unity."

PARTY LEADERS DESIGNATED PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS

PY070354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA)--Three leaders of different political parties, recently designated presidential advisers, have agreed here that their tasks were "essentially political" and expressed the need to begin "a great dialogue without excluding any sector," as had happened as a prior step to the approval of the political parties' statute.

Jose Antonio Romero Feris, Guillermo Acuna Anzorena and Francisco Moyano also referred to the civilian participation and to the political opening within the current government of the armed forces, and to the National Opinion Movement (MON) during a joint report at the "Telepolitical" program, which is broadcast over television channel 9, in this capital.

Acuna Anzorena, of the Popular Line Party, explained that their functions as presidential advisers "will be put into practice in those subjects in which President Viola may feel that an exchange of opinions with experienced politicians like us is necessary, because in addition to contributing with our political experience, we can also make heard the complaints we hear on the streets."

Romero Feris, leader of the Corrientes Autonomous Party, added that "we have an essentially political mission," and stated that "in this sense we would be directly related to the Interior Ministry with which we have a task of complementation and of agreement in what is essential as far as objectives are concerned."

He added that "in this new stage of the process we cannot expect that in 30 days we will have the political opening so much desired by many people, although our designation as presidential advisers is a political act." He then cited the case of the cabinet in the Province of Corrientes "as a positive example of participation and of political opening."

POLICE SEIZE ISSUE OF PRO-PERONIST MAGAZINE

PY061832 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (AFP)--Members of the police force today seized the full printing of the latest issue of the pro-Peronist magazine LINEA which carries a harsh summary of the past 5 years of the military government, according to sources of that political party.

According to the sources, the police carried out a double operation in the premises and press room of the publication, but nobody was arrested.

The issue which was seized carried an article on the events during the past few years of the armed forces' government, an article entitled "Arms and Dependency," which analyzed Argentine-U.S. relations, and an article questioning the fact that former President Isabel Peron, who has been in jail for 5 years now, is kept in prison.

Jose Maria Rosa, former ambassador to Paraguay and Greece during Mrs Peron's government and editor of the magazine, protested this attack against the freedom of press.

Rosa sent protest telegrams to President Roberto Viola, to the interior minister and to the Argentine Episcopal Conference, which is currently meeting to draw up a document on the Argentine reality as seen by the church.

Issue Returned

PY071426 Paris AFP in Spanish (54 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (AFP)--According to information disclosed by authorities of the pro-Peronist magazine LINEA, the Argentine Government today returned the full printing of the latest issue of that magazine, which had been seized by the police on Tuesday afternoon.

This information was disclosed today by its editor Jose Maria Rosa, former Argentine ambassador to Paraguay and Greece.

Rosa stated: The magazine had been seized by members of the police force, but in view of our demand, neither the Interior Ministry nor the police were able to tell us exactly who had given the order.

Rosa added: We were informed when we went to ask that it be returned to us that the issues had been returned to the printing house but we still lack authorization to sell the issue.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Met at Airport

PY061251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1203 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived here at 0900 for a 3-day visit.

He was met at the airport by his Argentine counterpart, Oscar Camilion, who was accompanied by Juan Manuel Figuerero Artequera, international economic affairs under secretary, and Juan Carlos Katzenstein, national director of protocol, and other authorities of San Martin Palace.

The Romanian foreign minister will meet with President Roberto Eduardo Viola tomorrow.

Foreign Ministers' Statements

PY071441 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1413 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived today for a 3-day official visit during which he will sign various agreements and will meet with President Roberto Viola and other cabinet members.

Andrei arrived at Ezeiza Airport at 0900 and was met by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion. He expressed his country's interest in "broadening and developing" bilateral relations "at the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural levels," hoping that his visit will serve this purpose.

He added that, in the talks he will have with Argentine authorities, "we will exchange opinions on the international situation to see if we can find basis for developing our cooperation following an independent international policy and for promoting detente."

Camilion, who also agreed to talk to the press, agreed with his Romanian colleague in lauding the high level of bilateral relations, and he revealed that "fairly concrete agreements regarding aspects of trade and bilateral relations over the short term and some additional documents" will be signed with Andrei.

The Argentine foreign minister explained that "for some years now we have implemented what we could call "basic agreements" in the fields of cultural, scientific, technological, economic and trade cooperation."

Camilion highlighted the fact that "in this world in which we live and which is currently in a very disturbed state due to violent actions we are going to hold talks with the Romanian foreign minister in which we will fully study international relations which are of interest to us."

The Romanian foreign minister will meet today with Camilion and render honors to Liberator Gen Jose de San Martin in the plaza that has been named after him.

He will hold another meeting tomorrow with the Argentine foreign minister and the economy minister, Lorenzo Sigaut. After a meeting tomorrow at 1830 with businessmen, Andrei will be received by President Roberto Viola in the Casa Rosada. At 2100 Camilion will give a reception in San Martin Palace for his Romanian colleague and his delegation.

On Friday the visitor will meet with the trade minister, Carlos Garcia Martinez; and the industry minister, Eduardo Oxenford, in order to sign at 1200 a joint declaration and exchange notes for the extension of a finance agreement that has been in force since 1974, among other things.

Andrei will leave on Friday, 22 [as received] May, for Montevideo, thus concluding his visit to Argentina.

Meets President Viola

PY080049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--At approximately 1800, President Roberto Eduardo Viola received Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The meeting had been previously scheduled for 1830 but was moved up by 1/2 hour.

Andrei was accompanied by Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, Romanian Ambassador Gheorghe Apostol and Argentine Ambassador to Romania Federico Barttfeld and civilian Andres Ceustermans.

Previously, President Viola had held a dialogue with Labor Minister Julio Cesar Porcile.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR ATOMIC PLANT--(NA)--A loan of $150 million has been awarded to Argentina by a consortium of European banks, to be used towards the financing of the Arroyito heavy-water plant and the Atucha II atomic plant. Atucha II, which is to become active in 1987, is one of the main elements of the Argentine nuclear plan. This loan, at a rate of 0.75 percent per annum over the LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] rate, 6 years' grace period and a 6 year term for repayment, is to help finance the first part of the building works. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 May 81 p 8 PY]

ARGENTINE-ROK MIXED COMMISSION--Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM)--The Argentine-ROK mixed commission has concluded its first meeting in Buenos Aires. An act was signed emphasizing the need to promote the establishment of joint ventures and to balance trade. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 May 81 PY]

CANADIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--Richard Gorham, Canadian assistant under secretary for Latin American and Caribbean affairs, arrived in Buenos Aires today for a 3-day visit to discuss with Argentine officials matters of mutual interests. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1747 GMT 6 May 81 PY]

PRESIDENT ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN, PRADO'S PROMOTION

PY080336 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] President Garcia has announced that the Bolivian Government is preparing a complete report about the actions carried out by the armed forces to eradicate the drug trafficking in the country, in keeping with a memorandum sent by the United States and within the framework of the process of bringing Bolivian-U.S. relations to normal.

President Garcia Meza also answered a question about the situation of Col Gary Prado, who was wounded during the incidents that took place at the Tita field. Asked whether Colonel Prado Salmon is going to be promoted to general in view of the success of his mission, Garcia Meza said:

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] No. Our duty as military officers is to defend the fatherland, both abroad and at home. [passage indistinct] We are trained for war. The purpose of our profession is to prepare for war. Colonel Prado has complied with his mission, with his duties as a military officer, but he is still not entitled to a generalship, because if we promoted him today, we would actually be prejudicing him because he is now in his second year as a colonel and he still needs 2 years to become a general. [end recording]

INTERIOR OFFICIAL SAYS POLICE ALERT FOR M-19

PA061632 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 May 81

[Telephone interview with Victor Zammier, Bolivian interior, migration and justice deputy minister, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Can you tell us about the alleged participation of Colombians in a plot against Colonel Garcia Meza?

[Answer] There was an operation in Santa Cruz against drug traffickers. Some were Colombians and some were other nationalities. The president of the republic reported that members of the Colombian terrorist 19 April Movement [M-19] were in Santa Cruz to carry out a plot which consisted of killing several armed forces officers.

[Question] About how many M-19 members do you believe are in Bolivia?

[Answer] We still do not have that information.

[Question] How did the Bolivian authorities find out that M-19 members were in Santa Cruz?

[Answer] The Bolivian police reported it.

[Question] Have any of them been arrested?

[Answer] No.

[Question] What is the situation in Santa Cruz?

[Answer] There is absolute calm throughout the country. There is no public unrest. Activities are normal.

[Question] What could be the relation between the drug traffickers, with whom presumably the M-19 members are involved, and the guerrilla group that seized the oil field?

[Answer] This is under investigation.

[Question] Is the situation at Tita oilfield under control?

[Answer] Absolutely yes. All seven persons were captured and are now being questioned.

[Question] Do you think the situation, charged by your government as supported from abroad, is under control to the point that the government of Colonel Garcia Meza has nothing to fear?

[Answer] The situation was always under control, even when Tita oilfield was occupied.

Santa Cruz Search Continues

PY071830 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Security forces in Santa Cruz are finding the hiding places of the foreigners who entered the country with the purpose of killing high-ranking officers of the armed forces. These remarks were made by Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca in relation to the latest security forces' operations.

[Begin Roman recording] The security forces are finding the hiding places of the foreigners who have come to obstruct public order in the country and to try to kill important military officials. We will provide more detailed information [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The Santa Cruz prefect also said that many of the extremists who entered the country illegally escaped after military forces discovered their hiding places.

[Begin Roman recording] We have (?information) that some of them hastily left the country when their hiding places were discovered by security forces. Here in Santa Cruz there is complete tranquillity. The business sector is working 100 percent and workers are carrying out their duties normally at their work places. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO INTERNATIONAL MEETING--Bolivia will participate in a symposium of organizations dealing with international rivers which will open in Dakar, Senegal on 5 May. The Bolivian delegation, which will leave tomorrow, is presided over by Rear Adm Rene Torres Saavedra, under secretary of maritime, river and lake affairs; and Antonio Mariaca and (Jaime Secas), representatives of the Foreign and Campesino Affairs Ministries respectively. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 81 PY]

PRESIDENT SAYS BOMBS WILL NOT STOP DEMOCRATIZATION

PY060356 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] Senators Marcos Freire, Evilasio Vieira and Nilo Coelho--leaders of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [Popular Party and Social Democratic Party] respectively--have delivered to the Senate president their message of support for President Figueiredo in his struggle to stop terrorism and to promote the country's democratization.

On receiving the above message, which was delivered to him by Senate President Jarbas Passarinho, President Figueiredo gave assurances that the investigation into the bomb attack at the Rio-Centro Convention Center will continue until the case is completely clarified. Figueiredo was moved by the expression of support and solidarity he has received from all political parties.

Figueiredo told Senator Passarinho that not even 200 bombs will divert him from the path of democracy.

4TH ARMY COMMANDER DENIES MILITARY CRISIS

PY072354 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Recife--Gen Florimar Campelo, commander of the 4th Army, has denied the existence of a military crisis in the country. He said President Figueiredo counts on the support of the army. He also gave assurances that no matter what happens the democratization process will continue.

MILITARY 'MINORITY' CHARGED WITH OPPOSING OPENING

PY070031 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 May 81

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Rio-Centro bomb attack, Deputy Jorge Viana emphasized the need for the immediate clarification of the attack because, he said, otherwise the armed forces will be discredited before the Brazilian people, who have always entrusted the armed forces with their protection.

The opposition deputy believes that the Rio-Centro incident is proof of the existence of a minority group within the armed forces which does not support the political opening promoted by President Figueiredo. He made it clear that the support of all opposition parties will be significant only if those responsible for the attack are identified and punished.

Deputy Israel Dias Novaes, deputy leader of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, has emphasized the bizarre change that took place in the torturers of yesterday who have become the terrorists of today, in their attempt to jeopardize an opening which, demanded by the people, is being conducted by President Figueiredo.

GOVERNMENT DELIVERS ANSWER TO POPE'S NOTE

PY080206 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 May (TELAM/ANSA)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today reported in this city that Chile's special envoy to the pope's mediation in the Beagle conflict, Enrique Bernstein, delivered Chile's answer to the pope's call upon the two nations, to Cardinal Antonio Samore.

The Chilean foreign minister said that Bernstein thanked Cardinal Samore for the pope's intervention in the difficult situations which have cropped up lately in Chilean-Argentine relations and conveyed his country's acceptance of the pope's request.

Sources of the Chilean Foreign Ministry also reported that Ambassador Bernstein will arrive in this capital in the course of the next few hours. However, they added that the trip is motivated by purely personal considerations. It was also reported that Chilean Ambassador in Argentina Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes will return to Santiago in the next few hours, but the reasons for this trip have not been disclosed.

CHILEAN MILITARY MANEUVERS VIEWED AS 'REACTION'

PY072312 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 7 May 81 p 4

[Text] Los Andes, Chile, 6 May (EFE)--The mountain climbing school of the Chilean Army will carry out on Friday mountain climbing exercises on the border with Argentina.

The exercise will take place on the slope of the hills near the headquarters of this military unit in the Andes Mountain Range. The exercise will provide the occasion for an exhibition of the material at the disposal of the school and the operation will be conducted in the presence of generals from Santiago military units, foreign military attaches and other high-ranking authorities.

The maneuvers aimed at proving the effectiveness of military personnel for high mountain climbing will begin at 1000.

Certain circles view this type of action by the Chilean Army as a kind of reaction to the movement of troops carried out recently in Argentina. This country has closed the borders and moved troops after the arrest of two officers on charges of espionage.

COMMENTATOR SCORES ARGENTINE POSITION IN DISPUTE

PY061623 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 81

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpts] Looking at the Chilean-Argentine situation this morning, we are still surprised at the unusual behavior of our neighbors. In other words, the arrest of two Argentine officers--who have confessed their espionage activities in our country--has created, particularly last week, a hysterical reaction.

A nonsensical deployment of military forces has taken place and the commander of the Argentine Army, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, has even said that Argentines should not waste a single bullet. Speaking in this manner, making such a provocation is already going beyond the limits of irresponsibility. My friends, this matter should be dealt with with ease, with calmness.

We have reached the conclusion that the Argentines, in their economic crisis, have a shortage of ammunition, therefore they should take advantage of all they have. Meanwhile, Argentines in Buenos Aires and the main cities have been deprived of knowledge of the fact that Major Barileau and Lieutenant Santos have confessed their espionage activities and that the films developed from their cameras show that they were taking pictures of military installations and sensitive areas of strategic value.

There is also the case of the naturalized Argentine of Chilean origin, Manuel Flores, who was arrested in Rio Gallegos, and the Chilean Nicolas Diaz, arrested in Mendoza. The Chileans arrested in Rio Gallegos--that is, officers Aranda and Bravo--the cartographers and the naturalized Argentine of Chilean origin, Manuel Flores, are at the disposal of Judge Federico Pinto Kramer. Judge Pinto Kramer is known in Argentina for his xenophobia, a man we can simply define as virulently anti-Chilean. It is known that Judge Pinto Kramer keeps an Argentine flag in Rio Gallegos and tells his visitors that this is the flag he will some day raise in Punta Arenas. This is the judge--whose impartiality is quite clear, true?--who said, when the four cartographers were arrested and before they were even taken to him, that the arrest of these four technicians of the Chilean Military Geographic Institute was a heroic deed and epic of the Argentine gendarmerie. Ladies and gentlemen, our citizens are in such hands.

The Chilean answer delivered the night before last by our Foreign Ministry did not satisfy the Argentine Government. It is regrettable that a simple description of the events involving Major Barileau and Lieutenant Santos did not satisfy the Argentine officials. The statement that Chile is trying to obstruct the mediation is ridiculous. We are not the country that for a century has obstructed the process of agreement. Argentina, and not Chile, is the country that went back on its word on the 1881 border treaty. It is Argentina, and not Chile, that rejected the British arbitration award, an arbitration the two countries were committed to. It is Argentina, and not Chile, that ignored the decision of five international judges requested by Argentina when they unanimously rejected the Argentine claims over the Beagle Channel and the nearby islands; and it is Argentina, and not Chile, that is obstructing the mediation.

Meanwhile, in view of the Argentine hysterical position, Latin American and world opinion have been able to see in contrast that Chile is taking this matter with calmness and serenity, the serenity granted by our pure rights.

The two statements made by President Pinochet in 1978, a few days before the tension was eased with the signing of the Montevideo agreement and the pope's mediation, are again relevant at this time. On that occasion, President Pinochet made a statement that is as valid now as it was then. He said: Chile will never be an aggressor but it will never let itself be attacked. On another occasion, recalling the tense days at the end of 1978, Pinochet said that peace was never more valued or the fulfillment of duty less dreaded.

ARCHBISHOP ISSUES DECLARATION ON RELATIONS

PY071748 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Apr 81 p A1, C10

[Text] Valparaiso--Valparaiso Bishop Msgr Emilio Tagle Covarrubias yesterday issued the following declaration:

"I must give a few words of guidance for the times we are experiencing:

"1. Our previous political regime took the country to the brink of Marxism, from which it was saved by patriotic and providential action of the armed forces which took over power.

"2. In view of this defeat, atheistic communism, whose ideology and doctrine cannot be shared by any Christian, has launched and maintains a constant aggression against us at all levels.

"3. The new institutionalism which Chile requires to avoid returning to the past is a democratic government endowed with a strong authority which seeks everyone's welfare.

"'*In a democratic state, as in any other, authority should be effective and honest*' (Pope Pius XII).

"4. Our government is legitimate and constitutional, elected by a very great majority of the citizenry.

"It is not totalitarian, dictatorial or based on violence. Our leaders are Christians who show consideration for the church. We have no right to doubt the sincerity of their faith, and because of this they deserve our recognition.

5. "The Ecumenical Council states: 'The political community and the church are autonomous and independent within their own fields although, for diverse reasons, they are both at the service of mankind. The healthier and better cooperation between them is, the better the fulfillment of their services will be' (The Church and the World, 76).

"6. The temporal authority has the duty and right to seek everyone's welfare by resorting to the means which, within moral limits, it may deem most adequate for each case.

"The church proclaims the moral principles of social and political life without proposing determined concrete solutions which can follow various paths, as the Ecumenical Council reminds us, being inspired by those same principles (The Church and the World, 43-The People 521,522).

"7. Those persons who exercise authority, be they religious or temporal authority, are worthy of all respect which should be maintained, especially when there is dissension of opinion.

"8. We are experiencing a time of very great possibilities and hopes and as a consequence the corresponding demands exist. The fatherland has initiated a new phase of its history. It is advancing, overcoming the most incredible difficulties thanks to the spirit and forcefulness of its government and its people.

"9. We still have a long way ahead of us before we reach our goal: Chile's greatness means the welfare of all the Chileans. With the participation of each one in the distribution of the goods the country produces, each one will have what is necessary to live with dignity. To overcome the great social differences which have existed for so long and to eradicate poverty demands from everyone a generous and determined will.

"10. The fatherland expects and needs that contribution. "At present, there is no room for persons or groups of persons full of egotism, indifference, hate and violence. We must unite all our efforts.

"Through prayers, the church wishes to voice its hope and support, its vigorous and prudent pastoral action. It calls all its sons to be the 'living cornerstones' necessary to build Chile 'in truth, love, justice, freedom and peace' (The Church and the World, 26), 'Gather together in one all things in Christ' (Ephesians, 1-10).

"On the occasion of Labor Day, which is near, I greet you affectionately, and cordially repeat Jesus' words upon his resurrection: 'May peace be with you.'

"[Signed] Emilio Tagle Covarrubias, archbishop of Valparaiso
"Valparaiso, 29 April 1981"

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--President Augusto Pinochet has approved the appointment of Luis Gonzalez Barros as the new Colombian ambassador to Chile, replacing Abraham Varon Valencia. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 5 May 81 PY]

ROK BUSINESS DELEGATION--A ROK business delegation made up of 39 businessmen and headed by Commerce and Industry Minister So Sok-chun has arrived in Chile to meet with Chilean businessmen and officials. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0217 GMT 7 May 81 PY]

COMPTROLLER'S AIDES CHARGED WITH M-19 TIES

PA071629 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Four of the closest aides of Choco Comptroller Climaco Maturana Pino were arrested by military intelligence as alleged members of the subversive 19 April Movement [M-19], following the arrest of the department's top fiscal officer last week.

Assistant Departmental Comptroller Jorge Valencia, files chief Mary Nancy Moreno, Fausto Palacio and Nora Luna, all of them close collaborators of Maturana Pino, were arrested a few hours ago and taken to [name indistinct] for questioning.

Military authorities are trying to establish these persons' ties with the M-19 and the type of aid they provided to the movement in its foiled attempt to penetrate the Choco area, where a column led by Ivan Marino Ospina and Carmenza Cardona Londono was smashed by the army.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ACTION TO PROTECT SEAS

PA061515 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 4 May (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds asked the government here today to take international action to safeguard the nation's resources in the Atlantic and Pacific.

"The long coastline we have and the many flags navigating the seas call for effectively coordinated international actions to safeguard our resources," Lemos Simmonds stated.

He made the statement at the opening of a seminar here on legal procedures to prevent pollution of the seas. He noted that Chile, Ecuador, Peru, the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific, the UN environment program, FAO and the Colombian Government have their hopeful sights set on the conclusions reached by the seminar.

Lemos Simmonds highlighted the work of the South Pacific organization, as other organizations such as the EEC have been given power by their member nations over fisheries, the preservation of live resources, oceanographic research and the protection of the seas from pollution and are ready to become members of the sea convention.

The foreign minister pointed out that due to its belief in integration, Colombia should look with careful attention and with creative imagination to the implications that the new Law of the Sea will have and the challenges involved in the use of modern technology so as to promote in appropriate subregional ways a broadening of the current province of the South Pacific organization.

Lemos Simmonds asked for support for the body so it "can play a key role in the oceanographic future of the developing nations, which are no longer ready to put up with or accept colonialism on the seas or to watch the big powers exploit the seas."

PANAMANIAN CHARGE DECLARED PERSONNA NON GRATA

PY071444 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 May 81 p 3

[Text] Marcos Andres Villarreal, the Panamanian charge d'affaires, who according to unofficial sources has been declared personna non grata by the Paraguayan Government, is to leave our country today. Villarreal learned about the government's decision through a note signed by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues. The note stipulates that the Panamanian diplomat must leave the country no later than Thursday, 7 May. Villarreal arrived in Asuncion last week and he immediately took charge of the Panamanian Embassy in Paraguay.

Charge Comments

PY072315 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 May 81 p 8

[Text] ULTIMA HORA this afternoon held an exclusive interview with Marcos Villarreal, who had been Panamanian charge d'affaires in Paraguay until today. He has been declared "persona non grata" by the Paraguayan Government and given a specific deadline to leave the country. This information was conveyed to him through the under secretariat for information and culture of the presidency after he had been personally notified of the situation by the under secretary for foreign affairs of the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry.

This is the information which we obtained from Foreign Ministry sources which did not, however, supply any details regarding the motives behind the government's decision.

In order to get more information about the situation we met with Marcos Villarreal at his (already dismantled) residence at San Martin Avenue and Lilio Street where the headquarters of the Panamanian Embassy are located.

Pieces of furniture scattered around and other pieces which were being loaded into trucks clearly indicated the imminent departure of the diplomat.

"I really don't know. This has been like a bucket of cold water for me. Governments can do these things without disclosing the motives", was the first thing Villarreal said when asked about the reasons for his expulsion from the country.

Further on he reaffirmed his surprise and indicated that he had planned to stay in Paraguay for a few years and had wanted his daughter, born in Paraguay, to learn Guarani.

We asked him once again what in his opinion had prompted the measures and he repeated that he didn't have the slightest idea. He conveyed his warmest greetings to the Paraguayan people and announced that he is flying Braniff to Panama tonight.

PRESIDENT VISITING IRAQI DELEGATION

PY012324 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 1 May 81 p 4

[Text] In the office of the commander in chief, President Gen Alfredo Stroessner received yesterday the Iraqi ambassador to Brazil, Fa'ik Makki Ahmad, who is heading a delegation in our country. The diplomat presented a personal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the chief of state.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--Sivko Knezevic, the new Yugoslav ambassador to Paraguay, presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner yesterday. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 May 81 p 12 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RESTORING RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY061456 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (AFP)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that one of the most positive actions of the democratic government that came to power 10 months ago is the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Chile and Bolivia.

He also announced the naming of two new ambassadors: Juan de la Piedra in Mexico and Juan Alayza Rospigliosi in China.

Summing up the foreign policy of President Fernando Belaunde's government since it came to power in July 1980, Arias stressed that Peru maintains normal relations with Ecuador despite the border incident that occurred in January and February 1980.

Regarding Cuba, he added: There is positive progress in the negotiations regarding the 31 Cubans who remain in the embassy in Havana.

I am confident that a definite agreement will be reached very soon in order to reestablish relations (with Cuba) at the highest level, the minister said.

UN OFFICIAL VISITS PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER

PY061553 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Lima, 5 May (AFP)--The vice chairman of the UN Commission for Namibia, Mohamed Bedjaqui, was received today by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and by President Fernando Belaunde.

Bedjaqui and a delegation of the commission are visiting South America to explain the problem of Namibia. He stressed, during a talk he gave at the diplomatic academy, that due to South African opposition, which has rejected UN resolutions and agreements, Namibia has not yet achieved total sovereignty.

Arias said that Peru has traditionally supported Namibia's sovereignty and he expressed his best wishes for the success of Bedjaqui's mission.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR DENIES NAZI ADVISER IN REGIME

PY041644 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Lima, 3 May (AFP)--Jorge Escobari, Bolivian ambassador to Peru, denied today that Nazi Klaus Altmann, alias Barbie, had been an adviser in Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military regime, as stated in a magazine published in Lima. The last issue of CARETAS magazine published an article by alleged Canadian journalists on drug traffickers in Bolivia, which stated that for the first time in history a Mafia of drug traffickers, with the effective support of some Nazi war criminals (among them Altmann), had managed to buy a republic.

The Bolivian diplomat also disclosed that the Peruvian-Bolivian joint commission will meet in La Paz, possibly at the end of May, to discuss road matters and other trade issues.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON U.S. RELATIONS, OTHER TOPICS

PA071916 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2053 GMT 6 May 81

[By Inaki Zaragueta]

[Text] Caracas, 6 May (EFE)--Venezuela does not approve of the trend that is implied in U.S. relations with the Latin American countries, which leans towards the resurrection of bilateral dealings instead of multilateral dialogue. This statement was made last night by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins during a news conference with a group of Mexican correspondents who have been visiting this country since Sunday.

In this regard, the president added that Venezuela favors multilateral talks because in such talks lies the strength of Latin American unity.

Two topics which were discussed most extensively in this news conference were the situations in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Regarding the first country, Herrera Campins said any change the United States may make in its relations with Nicaragua will not affect Venezuela's foreign policy, since this policy does not depend in any way on the attitude of the Reagan administration.

He explains that Venezuela operates from a framework of solidarity with its neighbors and friends and respect for ideological and political pluralism and for the different characteristics of each nation.

After stating that Venezuela supports nonintervention and respect for the self-determination of peoples, the Venezuelan president emphasized that his country will not intervene in El Salvador, although it has great hopes for a solution of the conflict.

In view of our respect for nonintervention, the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela have said clearly that we are against any U.S. attempt to intervene in that country and that we are not going to substitute for the United States in that effort either.

Herrera Campins insisted that only if Venezuela were to receive a request, would it make whatever effort it deems advisable and, in this regard, it would encourage whatever initiatives and specific activities are possible to attain peace, guarantee democracy and insure freedom in El Salvador.

With regard to the president of the Salvadoran junta, the Venezuelan chief executive said he is the most outstanding political and civilian personality in El Salvador and that he firmly intends to advance the democratization of the nation.

Herrera Campins said that the Salvadoran guerrillas have the best supply of weapons in the history of all guerrilla organizations, from Fidel Castro to the Sandinists. What I can say with all sincerity is that no one in El Salvador has been killed or wounded with any bullets sent by the Venezuelan Government.

Regarding Venezuela's relations with socialist countries, Herrera Campins said that they are cordial with the exception of relations with Cuba, due to differing positions regarding the right of asylum.

LIBYAN SPOKESMAN DENIES SUPPORTING GUYANA CLAIMS

PA071726 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0139 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 6 May (LATIN-REUTER)--'Abd al-Ramid Faraj Mansur, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) in Venezuela, today denied that his country supports Guyana in its border dispute with Venezuela.

In a news conference, the diplomat said that "obscure maneuvers are being staged to create a situation of conflict between Libya and Venezuela in order to weaken OPEC," to which both countries belong.

Mansur made these statements in response to reports from Georgetown which attribute to the Libyan ambassador to Jamaica declarations about alleged support "of the Arab world for Guyana."

Venezuela claims the area known as Essequibo, which has an area of 160,000 square km, equivalent to 2/3 of the territory of Guyana, where there are traces of important natural resources. The two countries must arrive at an agreement with the expiration in 1982 of the Port-of-Spain protocol, an agreement that froze negotiations on the dispute for 12 years.

The Libyan representative in Venezuela issued a communique stating that "the Libyan people respect all relationships among countries that are based on mutual respect and hope to increase relations with all peoples, especially the Latin American peoples."

In addition, the document denied a statement attributed to the Libyan ambassador in Jamaica and said that "the Libyan people believe that this report is an obscure maneuver by those who are interested in creating a situation of conflict in the relations between Venezuela and our country in order to weaken and break down the unity of OPEC, in which Venezuela and the Jamahariyah work as partners and friends to firmly defend a fair oil policy."

ANDRES PEREZ URGES NEGOTIATIONS IN EL SALVADOR

FL071948 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1747 GMT 7 May 81

[By special correspondent Silvis Durand]

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, 7 May (NOTIMEX)--Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today noted the importance for Mexico and Venezuela to create the foundation for negotiations in the Salvadoran conflict and warned that if this is not acheived, Mexico will be the country most directly affected with the most serious implications if the current escalation continues. The former head of state stressed that U.S. intervention in Central America would be extremely grave for Mexico and that, due to Mexico's prestige in Latin America and in honor of the Mexican democratic tradition, President Lopez Portillo should play a more active role in the mediation of the Central American crisis.

The former president (1974-79) stated that the Mexican Government and people and their democratic institutions should spare no effort to achieve a negotiation aimed at solving the problem. He said he believed that the influence that the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela can exert on the United States and the Salvadoran junta to create the foundation or prepare the ground for negotiations is enormous.

Before the association of foreign correspondents accredited to Mexico, Carlos Andres Perez indicated that the mediation by Mexico and Venezuela is possible because of the direct relations existing with the Venezuelan Government, currently controlled by the Christian democrats. Everybody knows about the Venezuelan Government's direct intervention in the crisis in El Salvador in support of Napoleon Duarte, he added.

He stated that it is no secret the importance and significance that Mexico has as a great Latin American nation, having an influential position in the Caribbean and with direct interests in peace and democracy in Central America. Likewise, Andres Perez said that so long as the United States has no interest in the mediation, there will be no solution for El Salvador, that an electoral process is a mere mirage or dream because it will not solve anything; rather it will make the situation worse and intensify the fighting in El Salvador.

As is known, the United States has stipulated that a political agreement can be accomplished if elections are held in El Salvador.

In this respect, Andres Perez spoke about the need for the Salvadoran Christian democracy, Napoleon Duarte, the united guerrilla movement and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to reach a political agreement which would make it possible for a mediation and the establishment of a government of national conciliation, including nonpolitical active forces such as the church.

He said he believes that is the position adopted by the international social democracy, which considers that the solution of the Salvadoran conflict cannot be achieved with violence, and that a more candid attitude should be demanded from the FDR on the need for a political negotiation. Likewise, the former president stated that an end to intervention by the United States in El Salvador by supplying arms to the junta should be demanded, and that the international Christian democracy should clarify its position because it is false to say that a social Christian party is in power in El Salvador. The military is governing and Duarte is being manipulated by them--thus, the importance of the U.S. attitude in support of a negotiation, because it is a fallacy on the part of the United States to say that it has no role to play in this and that it merely limits itself to impeding the takeover of El Salvador by communism. So long as they do not show any interest in the mediation, there will be no solution for El Salvador, Carlos Andres Perez reiterated, former president for Venezuela's Democratic Action Party (ADL).

GROUP OF 77 MEETING SET TO OPEN IN CARACAS 13 MAY

PA061849 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0039 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 3 May (EFE)--Representatives of 122 countries will meet here on 13 May to attend the conference of the Group of 77. The meeting will last until 19 May. Some 500 delegates, including ministers and other high-ranking government officials, have confirmed they will attend.

The Foreign Ministry announced today that the conference will be held in two phases: A meeting of committees 13-17 May and a ministerial meeting 18-19 May.

Former Venezuelan Minister Manuel Perez Guerrero is the current chairman of the Group of 77, which was created in 1964. The group is made up primarily of developing nations that form what is known as the Third World.

The basic objective of the Caracas meeting is to establish the bases of negotiation for resumption of the North-South dialogue.

Venezuela, like the other OPEC countries, is a member of the group. International observers indicate that harsh criticism of OPEC will certainly be heard because of increased prices and the disruption of the developing nations' economies.

Venezuela apparently will be in charge of responding to this anti-OPEC criticism. Among the arguments in favor of the cartel will be the struggle that it has maintained to have industrialized countries reevaluate raw material from the Third World.

The Caracas meeting will not make any firm decisions. The participants will only formulate plans and suggestions to be analyzed individually by each government.

One of the tasks of this group is to attain better economic treatment from the developed nations, particularly in payment for raw materials.

Industrial technology is another goal of this Third World group, which seeks to share the secrets of the developed world.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

President Welcomes Ortega

PA070410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The government and people of Mexico have received our revolutionary government delegation with open arms. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo welcomed the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta.

The ceremony took place at Benito Juarez Airport at 1100 today.

Commander of the Revolution Ortega was received with state honors and welcomed by Mexican people who gathered at the airport and then on the streets as a gesture of admiration and sympathy toward our popular Sandinist revolution.

In a brief but fraternal speech, Jose Lopez Portillo told the world of the solidarity of his government and his people toward Nicaragua's reconstruction:

[Begin recording] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua:

I welcome you officially to our country, Mexico. We welcome you fraternally and with open arms.

Nicaragua has been in history, is in the present and will be in the future, (?notwithstanding) our identities.

I see in you, Commander, not only the representative of your people, but also the representative of a heroic youth which at the right time, knew how to exchange the schoolroom for weapons and later, to lay arms aside to assume the grave responsibilities of the government of reconstruction.

In these tasks, the people and Government of Mexico have been on the side of the cause of national liberation which Nicaragua is waging against the tyranny and the genocidal systems.

You come now to hold talks with the Mexican Government, to discuss bilateral matters. We will discuss important issues as well as matters of the area as well as matters of continental and social interest.

We hope that in the agreement we will make, your political experience, your position in the area and in the world will contribute to peace, understanding and world cooperation. You are welcome, Commander. [end recording]

On his part, Commander Daniel Ortega praised the courage and support of the Mexican people, mainly of its government, which answered the roll call at difficult moments when the Nicaraguan people, with their vanguard the Sandinist National Liberation Front, prepared to eradicate forever the opprobrious Somoza dynasty. Commander Ortega said:

[Begin recording] Mr President of Mexico, great friend of Nicaragua Jose Lopez Portillo:

We feel proud and filled with emotion for we are once again on Mexican soil, which harbors a people who, along with their government, have shown solidarity witn the people of Nicaragua all through our history.

We feel proud and are thankful for Mexico's solidarity at this moment and above all for the solidarity it courageously expressed in the last phase of our struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. [end recording]

President at Ortega Dinner

FL071116 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMt 7 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo tonight asserted that Mexico, consistent with its principles and commitments, will defend Nicaragua's cause as its own and that any calculated risk in the Central America area could lead to an international war.

The federal chief executive expressed himself that way in a speech tonight at a dinner he hosted in honor of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government junta, who is in Mexico on a 2-day official visit.

Lopez Portillo explained that Mexico repeatedly reaffirms its unchangeable adherence to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, and to the unrestricted right of peoples to establish the political system they consider adequate for their development without any foreign force changing or conditioning such option.

Lopez Portillo said that security reasons are used for any interference of the big nations in the internal affairs of the small ones, and that the body of international law would have been buried a long time ago if such a standard were juridically acceptable.

The president of Mexico said that in the face of the different acts of aggression Nicaragua is experiencing, which make its reconstruction tasks more difficult, Mexico will be consistent with its commitments and will defend the Nicaraguan cause as its own. Since the danger exists that a mistake could unleash an international war, Lopez Portillo said the ambition of unscrupulous strategists and businessmen, who see the geographic fragmentation of Central America an opportunity to organize small war conflicts, cannot be encourated. He asserted that Nicaragua is a factor of regional stability and it will expand its cooperation with countries like Mexico which do not want international confrontations to become internationalized.

Regarding the enemies of Nicaragua, the president of Mexico said they do not understand and twist or falsify the reality of the regime, while others work more directly to overthrow it and destroy the developing nuclei of that democracy so as to install an illegitimate government.

Lopez Portillo said that the triumphant Nicaraguan revolution turned anger into insanity [presumably of its enemies] and that by forgetting vengeance, moderating justice and risking its own security, it pardoned the assassins of the people. Lastly, he said that it is a source of honor for the Sandinist National Liberation Front and for the current Government of Nicaragua to have renounced the bloody form of justice and accepted the risk of pardoning the Somoza guardsmen whose free fellowmen are still committing misdeeds in border towns and are training abroad to invade the national territory.

Ortega Replies at Dinner

FL071148 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0445 GMT 7 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX)--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the national reconstruction government junta of Nicaragua, has said that the growing interventionism in the Central America area adds highly exclusive elements of tension which obstruct the pacification efforts of Central American countries. The representative of the Nicaraguan people, speaking to express gratitude for the dinner hosted in his honor tonight by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, said his country views with concern the existence of political trends which apparently had been overcome but are clouding the world's political panorama.

He explained that such forces are the reemergence of the East-West confrontation, the arms race and the cold war, which lead certain hegemonic circles to create not only a false image of the Nicaraguan revolution but also to undertake a campaign of acts of aggression against Nicaragua. He further explained that such acts of aggression range from the suspension and embargo of all economic cooperation to the protection of revolutionary elements who continue to spill Nicaraguan blood.

Regarding the Salvadoran conflict, Orgega Saavedra said that those opposed to any dialogue in that country are concealing their true intentions. Their aim, he said, is to exterminate the forces that are fighting for liberation in El Salvador, which inevitably would lead to regionalization of the conflict.

Lastly, the coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government junta thanked Mexico for all the support and solidarity of its people and government which during the most difficult period for Nicaragua were the only foundation of its struggle.

President Speaks at Banquet

FL072358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2311 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Lic Jose Lopez Portillo today expressed concern over incidents occurring on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. He stated that these incidents could begin an artificial conflict which would provoke disunity and translate into never-ending rancor. The Mexican chief of state stated that his government will do everything possible to maintain the unity of the two fraternal Central American countries. The problems should be solved with reasoning and not annihilation.

In his speech at the banquet hosted by Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chief of Nicaragua's junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction, in his honor, Lopez Portillo stated that in the face of risks involved in peaceful coexistence, there are other methods that do not include violence. It would be sad if Latin America continues to divide its precarious unity. The president noted that, on the contrary, the Latin American region should continue to struggle for decolonization and in this effort it needs to have a solidary awareness. To be free and independent is our risk and it implies our responsibility.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who arrived yesterday on a 3-day official visit, stated that in the future conflicts must be solved through peaceful negotiations. It is our wish that the sacrifices for attaining independence totally disappear. He thanked the Mexican people and government for the continuing solidarity being offered Nicaragua.

PEMEX DIRECTOR DIAZ SERRANO ON OVERSEAS TOUR

FL051103 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0635 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 May (NOTIMEX)--Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum (Pemex), has begun a working tour of the Caribbean, Europe and Middle East for the purpose of continuing negotiations aimed at diversifying markets for Pemex products. Diaz Serrano will attend the meeting of gas producing countries to be held in Leningrad, USSR, on 13 May, in which the subject of gas in Mexico, supply and demand will be discussed.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. EMBASSY SAYS PRIEST NEVER JOINED GUERRILLAS

PA071758 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 May (AFP)--U.S. priest Roy Bourgeois, who was "missing" for 10 days, last night went to the U.S. Embassy and asked for help to return to his country, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here reported today.

According to the embassy spokesman, Bourgeois said he had gone at his own expense and risk to Salvadoran rural areas "to get a closer look at this country's problems."

The embassy spokesman also announced that a letter delivered Wednesday afternoon to the San Salvador newspapers in which Bourgeois announced his decision "to join the poor of El Salvador in their struggle for justice and peace" is authentic.

Nevertheless, the source declined comment on the letter, noting that these were personal opinions of the priest. He did explain, however, that "he has never said he was with the guerrillas."

Bourgeois, a member of the Maryknoll Order and a Vietnam veteran, analyzes El Salvador's situation in his letter and asserts that he admits the just nature of the armed struggle of the people's sectors, "although I personally cannot and will never take up arms."

"The problem in El Salvador is not communism. Rather, it is a situation in which the poor and oppressed people are struggling for food, for their survival," says a paragraph of the letter.

Elsewhere in his letter, Bourgeois states that he is sorry that "my country, the United States, is sending military advisers and arms to an oppressive tyranny that is at war with its own people," and asks the U.S. people to struggle to stop this assistance.

Bourgeois Leaves for Miami

PA071832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1819 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. priest Roy Bourgeois, who had been reported missing 2 weeks ago in El Salvador, left for Miami today. The U.S. priest, who left on a TACA [Central American Air Transport] flight, was escorted to the airport, 50 km south of the capital, by Salvadoran security agents.

CHANGING TREND NOTED IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD COUNTRY

PA071601 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 May 81 pp 8, 13

[Carlos Giron F. article: "Washington Is Seeking To Correct Its Policy Toward El Salvador]

[Excerpts] The first indications are visible that Washington is preparing to change the course of the events that have taken place in El Salvador since 15 October 1971 as a result of the misguided policy of the Carter administration. If Carter had won reelection, the plan drafted by Georgetown University and its counterparts in this country at the UCA (Catholic University), or vice versa, [as published] would have been implemented here to the letter.

Those first indications can be seen through the statements of one of the high-ranking officials of the new administration, John Bushnell, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who has shown the reversionist (to avoid the revisionism of the communists) trend of the present U.S. Government.

Bushnell told the House of Representatives, not without a small dose of demagoguery at certain points, that there is no intention (in Washington) of promoting the second phase of agrarian reform, since "the real (!) political and psychological effect (of the agrarian reform program) had been achieved in the first phase by breaking the power of a small group that had controlled the large farming estates." (It is not mentioned that breaking that power of the "oligarchy" also broke the backbone of the national economy, which fell into a state of prostration unprecedented in our country, was also broken.)

Of course, no one would dare to say that President Reagan's thinking is reactionary if it helps bring about a correction of the mistaken steps taken in El Salvador. The important thing is that Reagan's policy is not based on speculation or pedantry, but on experience, in this case the experience he gained as governor of one of the most important states, California, where he had excellent results.

We wish to say that we are not calling for a return to former situations, but for a number of necessary and just rectifications, not to defend particular personal interests, but for the general good of the country. We must raise ourselves up again by our own efforts, but it must be the efforts of all Salvadorans: those of enterprise, of vision, of courage, many of whom have emigrated because of the disastrous policy applied to us by the former U.S. administration.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DOWNPLAYS STATE COUNCIL IDEA

PA080228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry announced today in a press communique that the statements made by the Salvadoran Embassy in the United States about the possibility of creating a council of state with legislative functions is not the government's official position.

Ernesto Rivas Gallont, Salvadoran ambassador to the United States, also said yesterday that, in his opinion, elections cannot be called as long as violence prevails in the country.

With regard to this, the Foreign Ministry states that "such a statement must be corrected because it only reflects the ambassador's personal opinion."

The Foreign Ministry added that Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, has said that the creation of a so-called council of state is a mere possibility which must not be linked with the call for election of a constituent assembly scheduled for March 1982.

NEED FOR MORE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION UPHELD

PA072305 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 May 81 p 7

[Commentary by Benedicto Villanueva: "Freedom of Expression and Information"]

[Excerpts] Despite the national emergency in the country as a result of the attacks by the so-called radical leftists, freedom of expression and information continues to be an essential right in maintaining a democratic government since it permits both the government and the people to be well informed of what occurs inside and outside the country.

Without freedom of expression or information, government leaders will be unable to learn the people's positive or negative reactions to their measures. Therefore, they will be unable to correct these measures if, contrary to what had been sought, they have a negative effect on most of the people.

So much conjecture is made in such a situation that the people start believing more in rumors and clandestine publications that suddenly emerge as a result of a state of repression. This is logical because man has always sought to express himself, whether what he says is true or false. It is impossible for any government to prevent this, even by force.

For this reason, at this time when there should be a public debate in the social communications media since it is said that we are establishing a participatory democracy in which all Salvadorans without exception must participate, the screws should be loosened a little because putting pressure over the means of expression and information for a long period of time is a very delicate matter.

ARMY SAYS SOME 1,300 SEEK REFUGE IN MEANGUERA

PA080221 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Spokesmen of the Armed Forces Press Committee have reported that approximately 1,300 people have sought refuge in Meanguera, a small town of almost 2,800 inhabitants in La Union Department, 230 km east of San Salvador.

The sources noted that approximately 297 families fled from the subversive groups which have been sowing terror in various towns in the eastern part of the country, particularly in Morazan and La Union Departments.

Meanwhile, army units are patrolling that area in the east where the most suffering has occurred, in the small towns north of Morazan. As we reported yesterday, the army is now in control of Nuevo Eden de San Juan, north of San Miguel and Villa el Rosario in Morazan Department where the guerrillas had grown strong.

ARMY, SECURITY UNITS SEARCH AREAS IN CAPITAL

PA080230 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 May 81 p 3

[Text] Army and security agents carried out searches in various parts of San Salvador yesterday looking for weapons and guerrilla cells.

The operations were supported by armored vehicles, and access roads were closed to vehicles in order to facilitate the investigations.

The searches started at 0800 and included the areas from Venezuela Boulevard to the Santa Anita and San Juan neighborhoods and from the Flor Blanca Stadium to 35th and 49th Avenues North. The operations were carried out simultaneously, and the people's cooperation was requested.

It was said that the military units apoligized for the inconveniences caused to the residents of the areas searched.

EL MUNDO REPORTS ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Army Recovers Neuvo Eden

PA071511 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 May 81 p 32

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that 15 extremists were killed in the town of Neuvo Eden de San Juan, Sesori District, San Miguel Department, when the town was recovered by the armed forces in an operation 2 days ago. The report adds pursuit of the extremists is continuing along the banks of the Lempa River and in the hills around Nuevo Eden.

Leftists Attack Las Vueltas

PA071513 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Many heavily armed subversives yesterday attacked the town of Las Vueltas, Chalatenango Department, with light artillery. From several points around the town the extremists detonated six dynamite charges to terrorize the inhabitants, whom they ordered to leave their homes so that they might be occupied and the town turned into a guerrilla camp.

It was also reported that other armed groups have been sighted between Cancasque and Potonico, a town close to the Cerron Grande electrical plant. Troops have been sent to investigate.

Guerrillas Cause Blackout

PA072255 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Many towns and coffee and sugar mills in San Vicente and La Paz Departments were without electrical power today as a result of new sabotage against the power posts of the distribution network by terrorists in the area of Tepetitan and Verapaz.

Sources in San Vicente said that the area affected by the blackout is larger than the one affected by the sabotage in mid-April. On that occasion, there was no electricity for 16 days.

Spokesmen for the San Salvador Electric Company reported in San Vicente that the repairs and restoration of electric power might take longer this time since subversives have increased their presence in the area of Tepetitan and Verapaz in recent months, thus endangering the lives of the repair crews.

SOLDIER JOINS FMLN, URGES OTHERS TO REBEL

PA072325 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 May 81

[Interview with Santos Enrique Diaz Alvarengo, former member of the 3d Brigade of San Miguel, who has joined the ranks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Today is Soldier's Day. What is your message to those soldiers who were your companions in the 3d Brigade of San Miguel and to the other soldiers throughout the country?

[Answer] I call on the soldiers who knew me as well as the other soldiers who support the military regime, as well as the officers under (?men such as the one) known as the Butcher of El Junquillo, and tell them that they still have time to join the struggle of the people. I call on the soldiers to leave the army, and tell them that here they can find a place among the guerrillas who are the people rising up in arms against the military. I call on those soldiers: You still have time to leave the garrisons. You still have time to join the struggle of the peasants who are fighting for a free country, where there will be no massacres. Here, we are waiting for them; they will always be welcomed.

[Question] Santos Enrique, you just mentioned the Butcher of El Junquillo. Everyone knows he is Capt Napoleon Medina Garay who led the massacre of children, newborn babies, women and old people in El Junquillo Canton, Morazan Department. What specific message do you have for a soldier who receives orders to murder women and children, such as the orders of the Butcher of El Junquillo?

[Answer] I urge these soldiers not to obey the orders of the captains who murder children, old people and women. Do not obey orders to murder your own people.

[Question] Santos Enrique, a few days ago, a U.S. helicopter gunship, one of those that Ronald Reagan has given to the dictatorship, machinegunned an old lady, Elvira Chavarria, 85, who was working in the fields with her relatives. That helicopter gunship was donated to the national army by the imperialists. Who is really directing the massacre of our people?

[Answer] (?I know that) the Americans came to the 3d Brigade in San Miguel and (?are responsible) for the massacre of our people.

[Question] You are listening to Radio Venceremos interview Santos Enrique Diaz Alvarengo, a companero who used to belong to the 3d Brigade in San Miguel and who is now a member of the people's army, the army of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Santos Enrique, to conclude, would you like to send one last message?

[Answer] I wish to send warm greetings to all the members of the FMLN who are fighting for the true fatherland and for peace.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO URGES DISTANCE FROM 'MIAMI-GUATEMALA AXIS'

PA072233 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 1 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Peace and the Process of Democratization"]

[Text] The economic and political crisis of the Central American countries has disrupted the traditional peace in several of the neighboring countries, except Honduras. Here one still lives in relative peace, at least without open warfare between the government and the people despite the existing poverty, unemployment and political confusion.

The electoral process, which must develop in accordance with the new constitutionality, is already underway. Many expect the culmination of this process to lead to the enjoyment of the benefits of a broader democracy, both political and economic.

The electoral preparations are advancing in accordance with the new electoral law. The various political groups have already announced their candidates to the presidency of the republic; 20 November 1981 has been set as election day and the military power has announced its determination to guarantee those elections.

Everything seems to lead to the big political objective: the free election by the Honduran people of the government best suited to the national needs.

Nevertheless, the military government's political mistake of leaving 4,000 or 5,000 of Somoza's former guardsmen here in Honduras with enough freedom to harass Nicaragua's Sandinist revolutionary regime has become a real threat to peaceful coexistence between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The voices of some of our country's military officers and their echo in some of the media sound like clarions, like a call to confront the border frictions between the armed forces of both sister nations as if there were no other recourses or procedures besides war.

The regional military chiefs of both countries wisely decided to meet in Guasaule to discuss the incidents provoked by the former Somozist guardsmen sheltered in Honduran territory.

The mere fact that a dialogue was held has reduced the tension, and this shows that peace between Honduras and Nicaragua can be maintained and affirmed without resorting to the last resort: war.

The theoreticians of war say that the violence of weapons results from political violence, when the latter reaches the violent phase. In this sense, it is evident that the policy of our ruling groups is more in line with that of the overthrown tyrant Anastasio Somoza than with that of the Sandinist revolutionary government.

Therefore, for anybody who is not part of the Honduran Government, there is no other interpretation than that the protection and sympathy shown toward the corps of the now-defunct Somozist National Guard means political identification with the plans of the guardsmen of the now-defunct government of General Somoza.

In view of this situation, it would be advisable to ask sincerely: Can war between these two neighboring states be avoided? What would be the advantages of a war between the provisional Honduran Government and the Nicaraguan revolutionary government?

In our view, the war is perfectly avoidable. Not only that, but it should be avoided. It should be avoided because it does not respond to either the Honduran people's interests or the political parties' interests.

In the first place, an armed conflict with Nicaragua would mean the presence of the Guatemalan Army in Honduras, with its paramilitary groups and all the fruits of such an angelical presence. Furthermore, it would bring here an exact replica of the aid that Washington provides to the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador.

Under these conditions, goodbye to democratization process! Goodbye to the Constituent Assembly's dream of having all powers in one fist!

The presidential candidates would have to wait indefinitely. In addition, in case of a war, there would be only one hegemony, that of military power. Is this what the national army's hard-liners and those in the media that pay attention to them want?

Peace through negotiation is cheaper even if it was a price--that of transferring to some other country all the former Somozist guardsmen who do not resign themselves to the defeat inflicted on them in July 1979 while at the same time moving away from the Miami-Guatemala axis.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DISCLOSES SOMOZIST CAMPSITES

PA070444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Honduran Committee for Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua has disclosed in Tegucigalpa that some 200 former Somozist guardsmen are undergoing training near Los Trejos, El Paraiso Department. The bases are located in farms owned by Napoleon Flores and Ramon Moncada, two large landowners, and located in Los Laureles and Arenas Blancas.

The Honduran Committee noted that a helicopter which brings supplies to the counter-revolutionaries lands there almost every week, adding that there are other camps in El Espanol and La Garrapata as well as near the Guano River also in El Paraiso Department.

MORE MISKITO REFUGEES FLEEING SANDINIST 'ABUSES'

PA071732 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Miskito refugees have arrived at Puerto Lempira, Gracias a Dios Department. They say they have fled from the Sandinist government because it is destroying their cultural and religious traditions. Sandinist militiamen have turned their churches into arsenals and have murdered four Miskitos inside churches.

Meanwhile, 8 Sandinist soldiers have fled with all their equipment and the crew of a fishing vessel has also fled, taking the ship with them.

Sandinist soldiers in the Atlantic coast area and in Miskito communities have committed many abuses. These abuses were denounced yesterday to Radio America special correspondent Gustavo Rubin.

The chief of the Honduran 6th Military Region spoke to newsmen yesterday. Col Victorio Sanchez said that in spite of everything, the situation on the southern border is not critical. He said he has been holding meetings with the chief of the Nicaraguan 4th Military Region trying to assure a normal situation in the border region. Colonel Sanchez confirmed that there were clashes on Monday and Tuesday and that it is possible that the Sandinists had casualties.

The military chief said the army does not want a new war, but if national sovereignty is at stake the army will not back down. Colonel Sanchez said only a madman could think about carrying out a coup d'etat at this moment.

NICARAGUA

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS AGAINST HONDURAS STRESSED

PA072256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 May 81

[Commentary: "Faced With Aggression, Let Us Step Up Our Defense Preparedness"]

[Text] Using an alleged threat to regional security--the hackeneyed theme of imperialist aggression transferred to the fiefdoms of Central American militarism--as a pretext, the most reactionary and warmongering Honduran military circles have engaged in a large-scale arms race that may develop into a regional conflict of unpredictable proportions.

The arms shipments to the Honduran military with the blessing of Mr Reagan's administration, the expected doubling of U.S. military assistance to that country and the continuing and growing provocations by the counterrevolutionaries with eventual support from regular Honduran Army forces are sources of tension which, tactically handled, enhance the real possibility of military aggression against our country with its attendant regional and worldwide implications.

The existence of our revolutionary Nicaragua as a beacon, example and reminder to the peoples who are struggling against imperialist domination and to achieve national liberation is not only an unbearable obstacle to imperialist plans to eradicate this struggle but may be used by the most recalcitrant Honduran Army sectors as a subterfuge to unleash a war that would presumably assist their plans to strengthn their grip on power and to perpetuate themselves in it.

These behind-the-scenes maneuvers by the most reactionary soldiers of our northern neighbor have been disclosed in an article by Christopher Dickey published by the Washington POST. The article says that a split is developing within the present upper echelons of the Honduran military as the elections scheduled for November to elect the first civilian government in a decade in Honduras draw near and economic problems grow worse. A group of senior military officers feels that a war, or the immediate prospects of one, would help them consolidate their power.

The combination of this local war factor and imperialist plans to attack our country and our revolution turn the arms race unleashed by the Honduran military into the most serious threat in the area. It also constitutes a serious warning to us Nicaraguans to step up our preparations to defend our sovereignty and revolutionary victories.

Massively joining the reserve battalions of the Sandinist People's Militias, increasing our overall military preparedness as well as our production and productivity as tangible and logistical support [to these activities] should be our greatest concern at this historical stage in our country. The efforts of the Nicraguan people are geared toward forging a new society and burying poverty forever in our fatherland, and we need peace to achieve this noble and patriotic goal.

Therefore, as Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, said in his speech at the inaugural session of the State Council, Sandino's people are asking to be allowed to work and sing in peace once and for all. If this is not done, let those people rest assured that our people will have enough strength to take up David's sling, Spartacus' sword, our forebearers' arrows, Andres Castro's stone, Zeledon's rifle, Rigoberto's pistol and Carlos Fonseca's unflinching spirit to defend our right to live and sing in peace.

FSLN'S TIRADO COMMENTS ON THREAT TO REVOLUTION

AU061916 East Berlin HORIZONT No 18/1981 in German p 12

[Report on interview with Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and head of Nicaragua's delegation to the 10th Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Congress, by HORIZONT staff member Gerald Huebner--date and place not given]

[Text] At the beginning Victor Tirado talked with great satisfaction about the course and the results of the 10th SED Congress. Above all, he was impressed by "the full agreement between the SED, the workers class and the entire people of the GDR on interests and aims and by their readiness to tackle with great efforts the ambitious tasks of the new 5-year plan." According to Tirado, this policy for the benefit of the people is linked with a policy of internationalist solidarity, in particular with those countries and peoples who are on their path to national liberation or have to defend it against the attacks of imperialism.

In this connection, Victor Tirado mentioned how necessary international solidarity is for his country, too. "We need the solidarity of all peoples of the world in order to resist the economic pressure which faces us today and which aims at destabilizing our state." My partner in the talk called the stopping of all financial assistance by the United States a violation of the dignity and sovereignty of Nicaragua. Now U.S. imperialism is trying by all means--including military training of former members of Somoza's national guard and Cuban counterrevolutionaries in Florida--to eliminate the Sandinist example, he said. "What have we done to the United States? Nothing. Are we threatening the United States? That is ridiculous. We want nothing but our dignity and sovereignty. Obviously this is what troubles Washington. But it must finally take note of the fact that our country ceased to be a country at Washington's service on 19 July 1979; the United States has to get used to the fact that Latin America cannot be the subject of its interventions and aggressions."

Victor Tirado resolutely refuses the arguments of U.S. imperialism that Cuba and Nicaragua have created hotbeds of conflict in Central America and in the Caribbean. Those two countries, which have been backward and have been exploited, are striving for social and economic progress and on that path they have undertaken and are undertaking great efforts. That can hardly be the cause of conflicts. He said: "He who believes otherwise is irrational. This above all applies to those U.S. circles who want to blame the Soviet Union for developments in our region. Those people seriously believe that a revolution can be brought into a country from outside. One can and must explain the revolution, including the Sandinist revolution, on the basis of internal causes and conditions. Our revolution was directed against Somoza, against the bloody dictator who had been backed by the United States for decades, and for our independence and sovereignty.

"Of course, the Soviet Union has supported us politically and morally, just as Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and various West European countries and Arab states have been and are helping us."

Victor Tirado resolutely condemns the continued U.S. attempts at interference in the internal affairs of his country, including the efforts to want to dictate to the people of Nicaragua which government would be "better" for them. "They wanted to have us believe that it is the 'democracy' of the United States from which one must learn and which one must apply. But I ask myself what kind of democracy it is in which national minorities are discriminated against and the black population must still struggle for basic human rights? What prospects do the millions of jobless have in that much-praised democracy? Our democracy permits everyone to participate in domestic life, all strata of the people and all parties participate in it. We are a sovereign nation whose people are able to make use of their right to self-determination. A total of 50,000 patriots gave their lives so that we could determine our future ourselves."

The future of Nicaragua, my partner in the conversation continued, depends decisively on how the great economic problems can be solved with which every underdeveloped country has to struggle. The Sandinist National Liberation Front aims at improving the present situation of the people and their social situation and at leading them out of ignorance and poverty as well as backwardness. This is only possible through hard and intensive work and international solidarity, said Tirado. He said that the country needs loans, financial and technical assistance; it needs wheat and assistance in many other fields.

Victor Tirado links the request for increased international solidarity with the thought that reflects the determination of his people in view of the danger of imperialist aggression: "Sandino said that the Sandinist revolution will neither sell itself nor will it surrender. In this spirit our people will continue on their path to complete victory."

FSLN ANNOUNCES VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

PA070409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2040 GMT 6 May 81

[Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] press bulletin dated 4 May 1981]

[Text] The Secretariat of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front herewith announces to the members of the FSLN and the public in general that, in order to achieve greater effectiveness in the compliance of the tasks that the people's revolution imposes on the FSLN, it has been decided to make the following reorganization:

1. To appoint Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], a member of the FSLN National Secretariat.

2. To appoint Guerrilla Commander Marco Somarriba political secretary of the FSLN Department Leadership Committee [CDD] of Northern Zelaya.

3. To transfer Companera Glenda Monterrey from her post as political secretary of the CDD of Northern Zelaya to partisan work within the ranks of the nation's teachers.

4. To withdraw Companera Gloria Carrion from her duties in the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMLAE] and transfer her to the party structures.

5. To release Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas from his duties in the National Secretariat in line with a Ministry of Interior request for his services.

6. To charge Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano with partisan work in the AMLAE and to charge Companero Rene Nunez Tellez with the same duties at the Federation of Health Workers.

7. To reassign Nathan Sevilla to perform the partisan work of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] as assistant to Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez.

8. To transfer Companera Olga Aviles to the FSLN International Relations Department.

9. To reorganize the FSLN's delegation to the State Council as follows:

1. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, delegate; Rene Nunez Tellez, alternate.
2. Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, delegate; Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, alternate.
3. Guerrilla Commander Elias Noguera, delegate; Companera Vanessa Castro, alternate.
4. Companero Federico Lopez, delegate; Sebastian Castro, alternate.
5. Companera Marta Cranshaw, delegate; Companero Carlos Zamora, alternate.
6. Companero Onofre Guevara, delegate; Julio Lopez, alternate.

[Dated] 4 May 1981
[Signed] Rene Nunez Tellez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate.
Free fatherland or death.

PCD LEADER CASTILLO DENIES DIVISIONS IN PARTY

PA071235 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Interview with Jose Castillo, member of the Board of Directors of the Democratic Conservative Party, by Orion Elvidio Pastora in Managua--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Our station received a report about an alleged split in the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] as a result of the presence of Rafael Cordova Rivas on the PCD Board of Directors. As a member of the board, can you comment on this?

[Answer] I must categorically deny that report. Today as never before the unity of the PCD is monolithic. I don't know where your station heard that, but it is a lie. The board is meeting right now. Rafael Cordova Rivas is a man who very rarely misses a meeting. This only happens when he has work related to his duties as member of the government junta. He is here right now and you can interview him if you want. We don't know where the report came from, but there was much ill-will involved on the part of the newsman or source that said that.

The Board of Directors meeting is being attended by Coordinator Clemente Guido; Rafael Cordova Rivas; Mario Rappaccioli, deputy secretary of finance; Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary; Alejo Mendieta, Secretary of International Relations, and Donald Lacayo Nunez, elected by the party to be the representative to the State Council if the party decides to participate, and myself. We are going to meet right now, to evaluate the situation, and all the members are arriving. I don't know where you got your information but we emphatically deny a division, split or whatever you want to call it in the PCD.

[Question] The report we have states that many of the departmental leaders or delegates have not shown much interest in attending the recent meetings called by the national leadership.

[Answer] That is another lie. We meet the last Thursday of each month. That is the national plenum. Outside that meeting, no one but the National Executive Council has to come here. The mandate to attend the talks [with the FSLN] came from the national plenum. The national plenum also gave us a firm deadline for withdrawing from the talks. Therefore, that is another lie. It gives me the impression that this is just an attempt to file a story rather than find out the real truth.

[Question] We would also like to clarify another part of the report. It says there is also discontent in the party over the fact that it feels responsible for the fact that Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero [of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement] now occupies a seat on the State Council. The PCD always defended Sacasa Guerrero so he would be able to participate in the meetings of the democratic political parties. The report adds that, contrary to the defense the PCD allegedly made of him, Sacasa Guerrero attended the State Council meeting.

[Answer] First of all, we support all democratic movements in Nicaragua. The PCD's struggle is not to achieve the leadership of any movement. The PCD's struggle is for democracy in our country. Just as we asked that the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLC] be included in the State Council because it had a right to be there and was included in the first list drafted by the Sandinist Front, we also asked that the Social Democratic Party be included in the State Council because it is also a party in this country. It is not our fault it was not included. The fact that justice was done to the MLC is not due to our support but because it has a right to be in the State Council.

[Question] We have learned that the PCD is holding a very important meeting this afternoon. What decisions have you adopted regarding your participation in the dialogue that will begin on Monday with the Sandinist Front directorate?

[Answer] Yesterday we issued a very clear document to the delegates of the Sandinist Front. In it we proposed that in order to continue the talks the government plan must be taken up again. If they believe we are right, we hope they will invite us to the next meetings. If we don't get the invitation before Monday, we won't attend the talks on Monday.

CITIZENS COMPLAIN ABOUT THREATS FROM CDS

PA070431 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The threats by Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] members against citizens who don't attend their meetings continue. The Permanent Human Rights Commission is constantly receiving complaints from citizens who are threatened and abused by the CDS of their neighborhoods because they do not attend the CDS meetings.

The latest denunciation was presented by mechanic Enrique Hernandez Urbina and seamstress Rosa Flores Savala, who live in San Sebastian neighborhood in Managua. They explained that on 28 April, policemen and civilians arrived in their homes telling them that they had to go to the Ciudad Jardin police station. They obeyed the order and went to the police station, where it was said they were criminals and counterrevolutionaries and that they should not leave their homes because there are serious charges against them. According to the two citizens, these charges are the result of disagreements with the leader of the neighborhood CDS because they don't attend the CDS meetings. They asked the commission to undertake the necessary investigations to solve their problem since they believe their freedom is being threatened.

LA PRENSA REPORTER IN INCIDENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PA061249 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, talked to the women vendors from the eastern market at 1500 on 28 April.

About 1,200 vendors came to government house at 1100 asking to see Commander Ortega because they have been given a deadline to leave the market.

They asked him to reinstate bus service to the market and to retract his statement that "only the scum" were left at the marketplace.

Ortega said the bus routes are being reorganized, adding that the idea never entered anybody's mind to leave the marketplace without bus service.

Regarding the epithet, Commander Ortega said maybe it was a misunderstanding because he has never called the vendors scum.

Besides, he said, we all make mistakes and if he used the expression he took it back.

"Everybody has weaknesses," Ortega stated, "No one should feel sorry about this because everyone has them; you don't have to have a holier-than-thou attitude," Ortega told the vendors.

A LA PRENSA photographer who was covering the meeting was almost dragged out of government house by a soldier, but the vendors didn't let this happen and protected the man.

"We are with LA PRENSA," the women said, chanting long life for the daily newspaper of Nicaraguans.

Seeing that the demonstrators were protecting the reporter, Commander Ortega told them: "Whoever believes in LA PRENSA is a wealthy person, and if you believe in LA PRENSA then you are bourgeois, and if you believe in LA PRENSA, go to LA PRENSA so it can solve your problems." That was the end of the discussion.

DANIEL ORTEGA ANNOUNCES BROADER LABOR BENEFITS

PA021902 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, yesterday announced important laws to benefit the working people.

Speaking to the multitude that had gathered at the Roman Lopez Stadium in Jinotepe, Carazo Department, Commander Daniel Ortega announced a reduction in the working hours of domestics, the broadening of social security services and a law that establishes fines and jail terms for the employers who fire any workers unjustly. Here is part of Daniel Oretega Saavedra's speech yesterday during ceremony to commemorate 1 May, International Workers Day.

[Begin recording in progress] ...by virtue of a decree to diminish daily working hours for domestics from 14 to 10 hours.

Another important measure that is being announced today is the broadening of the benefits offered by the Social Security Institute to the sectors of workers that previously were not taken into consdieration, and for the relatives of the workers, who previously were not taken into consideration by social security laws. The Social Security Institute, in meritorious work, has already succeeded in making these new benefits of the working class felt. And with this new regulation, it is now broadening benefits to the working class. Details will be given through the various forms of mass media.

The other measure, which we also consider basic and which we had not been able to implement, has to do with the attitude those whom we used to know as employers toward the workers, employers who many times fire a worker simply because he is charged with raising the consciousness of his fellow workers there, the person who is in charge of just demands there. From now on, when an employer feels like firing a worker, this worker will have the right to resort immediately to the proper office in the Labor Ministry. If it considers the dismissal arbitrary or unjust, the Labor Ministry will force the employer to rehire the worker. And if the employer [words indistinct] of the Labor Ministry, then he is fined and sent to jail. [end recording]

AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRESS IN 4TH REGION DETAILED

PA021519 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] With the restructuring of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry [MIDINRA], the 18 regions into which the country had been divided for agrarian reform purposes have been reduced to 7. The Departments of Esteli, Madriz and Nueva Segovia make up the 4th MIDINRA region.

There are six farm-cattle and farm-industrial people's property enterprises operating in that region.

Enterprises

The people's property area in the 4th region ismade up of 6 enterprises having 36 complexes and 266 state production units. Their total area is 133,505 manzanas.

The "Oscar Turcios Chavarria" enterprise has 4,237 manzanas of land under cultivation. It is engaged mainly in the production of tobacco and rice. It also produces corn, beans, broccoli, onions and other crops. It furnishes permanent employment for 5,487 workers, 1,320 of which are children.

The "Santiago Baldovino" enterprise which covers 27,513 manzanas of land, is engaged mainly in producing milk and raising sheep. It has planted 1,236 manzanas of sorghum and corn. It also has 217 manzanas planted with coffee and garden vegetables. It has 5,152 head of cattle, and it employs 144 permanent and 2,230 part-time workers.

The "Laura Sofia Olivas" enterprise has an area of 4,072 manzanas used in producing milk and beef cattle. It has 8,834 sheep and it employs 220 permanent and 2,500 part-time workers.

The "Filemon Rivera" enterprise raises cattle. It has 12,175 head of beef and dairy cattle, and grows coffee, potatoes, sorghum and sesame on 1,722 of its 50,055 manzanas. It employes 314 permanent and 2,545 part-time employees.

The "Augusto Cesar Salinas" enterprise has 5,110 manzanas of land of which 1,502 are used for growing coffee. It employs 36 permanent and 2,061 part-time employees.

The "Cesar Augusto Sandino" enterprise, which processes coffee, employs 56 permanent and 599 part-time employees.

The Revolution's Social Influence on the Agrarian Reform

Besides solving production problems, MIDINRA has created the Social Programs Division to coordinate with other government agencies connected with the social sector and with people's organizations in finding solutions. They started to conduct activities such as:

Housing

Camps were constructed to replace the pig sties we found. The new constructions were:

Madriz
Ten lodging centers with enough capacity for 1,130 companeros, which cost approximately 3 million cordobas.

Nueva Segovia
A total of 18 lodging centers with a capacity for some 750 persons and which approximately cost 5,738,455 cordobas.

Esteli
A total of 38 lodging centers with a capacity for 620 persons and which cost 2,25 million cordobas.

Health

A total of 5 mobile health units were put to service which attended an average of 6,000 patients monthly in the 4th region. These mobile health units personnel include: one doctor, one nurse, one health consultant and one driver.

A total of 105 companeros were trained to serve in the state production units [UPE] as personnel responsible for the health of the revolutionaries, in coordination with the Health Ministry and the Farmworkers Association [ATC].

Medical assistance is provided in virtually all the working centers in coordination with the companeros of the Social Welfare Ministry [MBS]. There is a program this year for the construction of some 25 water plants (by a system of wells and of gravity). A total of 150 latrines were also installed.

Supply

We have put into operation 35 rural supply centers (CAR) in the same number of state procuction units. This benefits over 1,000 peasant families, facilitates the purchase of staple products and increases their earning's purchasing power. This was done in coordination with the ATC.

Food and Nutrition Education

At the "Rigoberto Lopez Perez" complex, the MIDINRA has put into operation the Rural Children's Service (SIR) in coordination with the MBS, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE] and the Health Ministry. This SIR can care for 100 children while their parents work. There are plans to build two more SIR's in Nueva Segovia in 1981.

The MBS has supported the People's property area with foodstuffs assigned mainly to the children.

We have supported the building of several schools in communities in this region, where its inhabitants, by means of voluntary work, have helped to build them.

We have coordinated with the MED [Education Ministry] to start building two peasant agricultural schools which should be installed in Nueva Segovia and Madriz. Each one should hold 200 students between 15 and 20 years of age.

In coordination with the Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute [IRENA] we have made feasibility studies to grow fish in four ponds in the region in order to increase the nutritional level of the rural population.

We have vaccinated practically all the rural children against polio, by means of the people's health programs.

We have implemented training courses (coordinated with the AMNLAE) in the field of nutrition, emphasizing the production and consumption of soya, and we are also training personnel in the production and consumption of vegetables.

PROCAMPO [program to develop agricultural cooperatives] in the 4th Region

In order to increase the organization, production and productivity levels of the small and medium regional production, the peasant programs for the 4th region have given technical assistance, financial guidance and marketing advice to the small and medium producers organized in Sandinist Farming Communes (CAS), service and credit cooperatives (CCS) and labor collectives (CDT) in Esteli, Madriz and Nueva Segovia Departments.

The small and medium agricultural producers in the region have participated in production. They have planted 19,177 manzanas of corn, 11,706 manzanas of beans, 337 of rice, 12,438 of coffee, 3,243 of sorghum, 484 of sesame and small tracts of vegetables and other crops.

In the 4th region a total of 545 cooperatives, made up of 8,878 members, in 315 localities, have received attention from Procampo.

Regarding the education and training of MIDINRA employees and workers in the 4th region, we must note that a total of 11 courses were given in this region on rural development, rural supply center administration, government production units administration, Sandinist agricultural cooperatives operation and administration and others. A total of 223 companeros, including foremen, technicians, farmworkers and others participated in these courses. Twenty-nine seminars and 12 talks were also organized. Some 2,286 companeros participated in the seminars including farmworkers, small producers, field workers, cooperative administrators, UPE directors and others. The talks were attended by 1,541 companero agricultural workers, cooperative members, UPE administrators, complex directors and others.

SANDINISTS PURSUING ATTACKERS IN BLUEFIELDS AREA

PA062028 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 81

[Report from Bluefields]

[Text] Sandinist police here have engaged the group of criminals who killed six in Cana Azul, Bluefields. Leonidas Rojas, the police deserter who helped the criminals escape and steal weapons, died during a clash while the Sandinist patrol was chasing the gang. One of the criminals was wounded and two others managed to escape.

The people of Bluefields are helping in the search. They are shocked because events of this type have never taken place before in the area.

RIGHTS COMMISSION PROMOTING PARDON FOR 500

PA070129 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Orlando Matus del Carmen, a member of the national commission to promote and protect human rights, has reported that the list of prisoners that the commission has sent to the government junta for a possible pardon has grown to 500.

He indicated that the commission has held talks with the government junta which maintains its position of granting a pardon only when the country's political situation permits it. As is known, since January, the commission has been promoting the granting of a pardon for prisoners with short sentences but widely known circumstances have caused the postponement of the pardon to an as of yet unspecified date.

NICARAGUAN COUNCIL MEMBER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA072217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Havana, 7 May (EFE)--Moises Hassan, member of the Council of Government and construction minister of Nicaragua, arrived here today on a visit to exchange experiences, it has been officially reported. Hassan, who is visiting with his wife, was greeted at Jose Marti International Airport by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and construction minister. Also present at the airport were Enrique Anavitarte, vice minister of construction, and Julian Lopez and Marcos Antonio Valle, Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua and Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba, respectively.

CSSR AMBASSADOR HOLDS ANNIVERSARY PRESS CONFERENCE

FL082143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Milos Vojta, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Cuba, today granted a press conference at the Czechoslovak culture house to report on two important national commemorations. They are 9 May 1945, day of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, and 14 May 1921, day of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Prague.

The diplomat noted that the 60 years of the party are part of the history of the Czechoslovak revolution. He recalled that his country's communist party was the only political party to rebel against Munich's shameful dictates. Vojta also stated that his country is currently involved in building a developed socialist society. The diplomat added that the Czechoslovak people are fulfilling the guidelines of the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party recently held in Prague.

The ambassador paid tribute to the 140,000 Soviet soldiers and officers who gave their lives during the days of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, whose people now happily celebrates the 36th anniversary of its national day.

MONTANE HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTESE CP DELEGATION

FL061538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo, has received the Communist Party of Malta delegation led by Paul Agius, member of the Politburo and secretary of international relations of that organization. During the talks, the two officials exchanged information on current tasks undertaken by their respective parties. They also discussed aspects of the current international situation.

CUBA TO HOST 10TH WFTU CONGRESS IN FEBRUARY 1982

FL041134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Nearly 250 million workers will be represented at the 10th congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Havana the first part of February 1982, it was announced in a press conference at the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Delegations from more than 120 countries have already announced they will attend the meeting, which will be held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Numerous labor organizations and guests will also attend.

The announcement of this important meeting was made by WFTU Secretary Khrishna Gobal Srivastava and CTC Executive Secretary Jesus Escandel. The two leaders stated that the struggle for world disarmament, peace, the development of underdeveloped countries, a new international economic order and the workers' rights for full equality are among the topics to be taken up by the congress.

CEMA GEOLOGY COMMITTEE TO MEET 11-14 MAY

FL021928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology will be held in Havana from 11 to 14 May of this year. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will attend the meeting.

Topics dealing with the fulfillment of directives issued by CEMA higher bodies and specific long-term cooperation programs in the spheres of fuel, energy and raw materials will be taken up by the participants. Measures governing joinc efforts in geological prospecting for the 1981-90 decade as well as a report from the standing committee on work in 1980 and its future activities will also be examined.

Committee Chairman Arrives

FL071841 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] U. Mablet, chairman of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology and chief of the Mongolian delegation, has arrived in Havana to participate in the committee's 41st meeting from 11 to 14 May. Mablet was received at Jose Marti airport by Oscar Lopez, vice minister of the basic industry and chief of the Cuban delegation to the meeting. Others who will attend the meeting include representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

ANGOLAN STUDENTS COMPLETE JOURNALISM TRAINING

FL072102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Commencement exercises for a group of Angolan students completing courses in journalism were held at the headquarters of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC], chaired by Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Mwaete Joao Baptista and UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera.

On behalf of the students, (Jose de Olom Aragon), expressed gratitude for the efforts made by the Cuban professors who taught the courses. For his part, Zoraida Alfaro, director of the "Olo" Pantoja Party Provincial School, stated that during the stay of the Angolan students at the center, their attitude had been exemplary.

In his closing remarks, Ernesto Vera noted that their exemplary attitude will remain in their work and will demonstrate that they are the sons of Agostinho Neto's land.

BAHAMAS

MEXICO, VENEZUELA TO SUPPLY NATION'S OIL NEEDS

FL071650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Nassau, Bahamas, 7 May (CANA)--Mexico and Venezuela have accepted the Bahamas into an agreement to supplying this country with all of its domestic oil needs from later this year, Mexican officials of the state-owned oil company "Pemex" have announced here. Technicians from Mexico are to visit the Bahamas in a few weeks to ascertain consumption levels.

Under the agreement, Mexico and Venezuela will each supply 50 per cent of the nation's oil consumption, Pemex General Director Jorge Diaz Serrano told reporters at a news conference. He was reporting last night after 2 days of energy talks with representatives of the Bahamas Government, including State Minister Alfred Maycock.

Preliminary talks were held by Prime Minister Lynden Pindling late February during an official visit to Mexico. Senor Serrano said Mexico and Venezuela will be supplying the Bahamas with oil on the special terms offered other Caribbean and Central American nations.

The Bahamas will pay the current world price of crude oil, but there will be a rebate of 30 percent of the total amount, representing a 5-year soft loan at a rate of 4-percent interest annually. However, should the country decide to invest that 30 percent into projects for the development of energy resources, loan terms can be converted to 20 years at the lower interest rate of 7 percent.

Senor Serrano said that the main purpose of the visit here by the Pemex delegation was to ascertain the level of internal consumption. He defined "internal consumption" as excluding the bunkering of ships, airline re-fueling and the oil refined at Grand Bahamas 500,000-barrel per day Bahamas Oil Refining Company (BORCO), which is jointly owned by the Charter Company of Jacksonville, Florida, and Standard Oil of California.

The Central Bank of the Bahamas has reported that this country imported last year 8.2 million barrels of oil, 4.5 million barrels of which went to foreign bunkers, leaving a real local consumption of 3.7 million barrels, and even this figure includes aviation fuel.

The Mexican oil executive said that he had discussed with Mr Maycock the possibility of Mexico advising the Bahamas with its geological and geophysical surveys (for oil).

"We're going to send some technicians to work with your government to determine the volume of the market and to assess your geological and geophysical information. During 1981, we can perhaps start supplying oil. It won't take very long for our technicians to arrive," (?he said).

The Mexican official pointed out that the Bahamas was voluntarily acceding to the Venezuela/Mexico agreement. This point was stressed when a reporter asked whether Mexico and Venezuela were not simply attempting to exert their influence within the region with their oil riches.

BARBADOS

UN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Deplores Use of Mercenaries

FL071838 Bridgetown CANA in English 1807 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 7 May (CANA)--Barbados deplores the use of mercenaries against governments and national liberation movements, one of the islands senior diplomats has said.

Mr Peter Simmons, deputy permanent representative of Barbados to the United Nations, spoke at a recent meeting of the U.N. Social and Economic Committee. His comments have just been released here by the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr Simmons said that Barbados would firmly uphold the reaffirmation of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights that the practice of using mercenaries was a criminal act. He said that the small Caribbean states remained threatened by mercenaries and cited last week's foiled attempt to invade Dominica.

The U.S. FBI arrested 10 people in New Orleans who were said to be planning an armed invasion of the island. Mr Simmons said that Barbados too had been subjected to mercenary threats since 1976. Because of that, he said the island was playing an active role in drafting an international convention on mercenaries.

Scores British Bill

FL071848 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 7 May (CANA)--Barbados has told Britain of its "unease and concern" over aspects of the proposed British nationality bill, which has been heavily criticized by non-whites. Mr Peter Simmons, deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, made his statement to a meeting last Friday of the U.N. Economic and Social Committee in New York. The Barbados External Affairs Ministry has just released his comments. "The passage of the British nationality act will write the obituary to the defrauded hopes of numerous wives and children (of immigrants) left at home," Mr Simmons said.

The bill creates three classes of British citizenship, only one of which would gain automatic status. After the law comes into force, children born outside Britain to parents who are British citizens by descent (not born there) would have no automatic right to citizenship.

Mr Simmons said that the Barbados position on the bill was expressed to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office through its high commission in London. Barbados would be deeply disappointed if the bill became law, Mr Simmons said, "for whatever the apparent premise of the bill, implicit in it was the abandonment of a commitment of a polyethnic society and a new emphasis on limiting future entry, to the disadvantage of people from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean." He argued that citizenship by descent should apply to the children of all British citizens, whether that citizenship was acquired by birth of naturalization.

Mr Simmons touched on the historical background of Caribbean migration to Britain. From discovery, he said, the people of the region had been migratory. Most from Barbados went to Britain, then the colonial power. Said Mr Simmons: "Indeed, it was the expectation of the colonized who went to the "mother country" that the United Kingdom would become a cosmopolitian mixture of peoples, and perhaps a model of polyethnic society."

The diplomat said it appeared sadly, that there were deteriorating race and ethnic relations there. He felt that a declining economy and a situation of high unemployment along with feelings of alienation and hopelessness among the disadvantaged could easily erupt into open conflict. He called on the British Government to design a new strategy to provide a "greater measure of consolidation and assimilation of the first generation children who emigrated to the United Kingdom from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean."

ADAMS CONGRATULATES BEGIN ON ISRAEL'S ANNIVERSARY

FL071632 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 7 May (CANA)--Barbados Prime Minister J.M.G. "Tom" Adams has sent a congratulatory cable to his counterpart in Tel Aviv Menahem Begin, on the occasion of the anniversary of Israel's independence. The message said simply: "On the anniversary of the Independence Day of Isarel, the government people of Barbados join me in extending heartiest congratulations to the government and people of Israel."

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENSION

FL071752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1756 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 7 May (CANA)--The Dominica Government is to seek a 4-week extension of the present state of emergency, imposed on 13 February. According to an order paper circulated here for Monday's meeting of Parliament, the extension being sought by Prime Minister Eugenia Charles will be to 11 June.

The state of emergency eas imposed here 1 day after a group of armed men seized prominent farmer Ted Honychurch, 56, from his home in the village of Girauel, 6 miles south of here, following a shootout with police. Mr Honychurch, father of government's Press Secretary Lennox Honychurch, has not been heard of since.

Monday's extension of the emergency, assured through governments 17-4 majority in the House, will be the third since 13 February.

GRENADA

MINISTER RADIX SAYS COUNTRY COMMITTED TO OECS

FL011758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1728 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 1 May (CANA)--Grenada's legal affairs minister, Kenrick Radix, has said that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is committed to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Mr Radix outlined Grenada's position in a radio interview here last night.

Grenada is among the seven states of the Windward and Leeward Islands involved in plans for establishing the organization on 4 July 1981. The OECS will bind the member governments to implement decisions which are jointly taken in a number of areas, including foreign and economic affairs, defense and security, and functional cooperation. The others are St Lucia, Dominica, St Vincent, Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat.

Mr Radix said that the Grenada Government "is certainly enthusiastic about the whole structure of the organization," but there was reservation about the question of joint diplomatic representation. Although substantial savings can be made on sharing facilities, he said, the only small reservation the Grenada Government was "on the question of the ambassadors tht we have in certain key areas."

Mr Radix said that the Grenada Government saw the organization as giving member countries an opportunity to overcome serious political challenges emerging in the Caribbean. In this regard, too, he said the organization would have the necessary mechanisms for planning "our strategies for economic survival in the 80's. "We certainly do believe it can play a very meaningful part in aligning our respective policies for our survival," he noted.

Asked how realistic it would be for member countries to harmonize foreign policy, Mr Radix said that harmonization was an objective to which the countries must work. The problems facing all of us are the same...hundreds of years of colonialism, and for example, there is heightened tension in the Caribbean right now. "I think if they are objectively discussed we can come to some objective conclusions.

"Certainly, when we said that we would seek to harmonize, it was like an objective end to which we all must work in the spirit of friendship and cooperation," he added. [passage indistinct] we have to have greater contact. We have to have greater access to one another. "We have to try and develop a consciousness of what is important to our people and for our countries.

"I think that if this dialogue and debate, and exchange of views can in fact be realized, it would mean that we all more or less would be pursuing the same goals because our interests are ultimately the same," he said.

The Grenadian minister also dismissed suggestions that the ideological path pursued by the left-leaning Grenada Government could create problems for the organization. "We certainly do not see our declared and avowed social thrutst inhibiting in any way greater contact with other Caribbean governments.

"We have said publicly that we would scrupulously observe the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. "That is a fact and we hope and look forward to the participation of all governments in the process of integration for mutual benefits of the peoples of the Caribbean."

U.S. BLAMED FOR IMF, WORLD BANK LOAN REFUSALS

FL291815 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 29 Apr 81

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Apr (CANA)--A senior official of the World Bank today described as "garbled" Grenada's allegation that the bank was standing in the way of the construction of the socialist island's first international airport. D. R. "Jack" Clarke, Washington-based senior adviser to the Bank's vice-president, acknowledged that both the Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had "for some time now" been looking at Grenada's loan application for the airport and for balance of payments support. But he said "the problem of the airport is that the Bank does not have a feasibility study."

"The bank just could not lend money to anybody until it had had a proper feasibility study which examined the costs, the benefit, and the rate of return and had concluded that the project was worthwhile and should be proceeded with and that the investment by the bank would be a sound one," Mr Clarke said.

Grenada's Legal Affairs Minister Kenrick Radix yesterday accused the IMF and the World Bank, the Western world's two official aid agencies, of holding up a 19 million U.S. dollar loan to the spice isle.

Addressing a conference of Third World economists in Cuba, Radix threatened that Grenada would pull out of the two institutions within a fortnight if they did not stop "interfering" in the country's internal affairs.

Only Cuba which is already helping build the multi-million dollar airport has ever withdrawn from the IMF and the World Bank.

Both institutions, headquartered in the U.S. capital, were set up 35 years ago--the Bank geared to providing poor countries with long-term development aid, and the IMF to assisting them with balance of payments problems.

Mr Clarke, a Jamaican economist, explained that though independent, the two always worked hand in hand. He said, therefore, that approval of Grenada's application for a 3-year loan under the IMF extended fund facility would, because it is a long-term program to some extent, be determined by the Bank's assessment of the island's public investment program of which the airport is the key element. What needs to be assessed now, then, is the soundness of that project, he said.

The World Bank expert said that as far as he knew Grenada, having been told some time ago of the need to provide a feasibility study for the airport project to qualify for funding, had been proceeding "with other forms of financing."

Mr Clarke was questioned by journalists after he addressed the final session of a 3-day seminar here on financial and economic journalism sponsored by the London-based International Press Institute.

Mr Radix, at the Havana conference, charged that the U.S. was behind the alleged actions of the World Bank and the IMF and was also instigating Western resistance to funding the airport project. Greanda says that the U.S. is unhappy with its close relations with Cuba, developed since the March 1979 coup that brought leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to power.

JAMAICA

PNP SIDES WITH GUYANA IN DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

FL041933 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The People's National Party (PNP) of Jamaica, led by former Prime Minister Michael Manley, has expressed its support for the territorial integrity of Guyana in the border dispute with Venezuela. In a communique issued in Kingston, the PNP expressed its concern over the growing tension between the two nations aggravated by the reported exprews sending of Venezuelan troops to the border with Guyana.

The political party has asked the Venezuelan Government to extend the Port-of-Spain Protocol by which the two countries froze their differences in 1970 for 12 years in order to try to find a peaceful solution.

Meanwhile, the Jamaican minister of state for foreign relations, Neville Gallimore, has said that his country is ready to play whatever role is required to help Guyana and Venezuela find a peaceful solution to the territorial dispute.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER CENAC APPOINTS NEW CABINET MEMBERS

FL051217 Bridgetown CANA in English 1126 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 5 May (CANA)--Duly appointed prime minister, Winston Cenac, last night announced his cabinet, which includes eight former ministers of the ruling Labor Party government. In the new cabinet only one minister, however, has retained his ministerial portfolio. The minister for education and culture will be named in due course, the announcement said.

The new cabinet is:

Prime minister, minister of finance, development, planning and home affairs--Winston Cenac.
Attorney general and minister for legal affairs and labor--Kenneth Foster.
Minister for foreign affairs, trade, industry and tourism--Mr Peter Josie. (This ministry was previously held by leader of the break-away faction--George Odlum).
Minister for agriculture, lands and fisheries--Gregor Mason.
Minister for health and local government--Bruce Williams.
Minister for communication and works, and housing--Remy Lesmond.
Minister for community development, social affairs and sport--Cecil Lay.
Minister without portfolio--Mr Allan Louisy (former prime minister).

OPPOSITION TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PRIME MINISTER

FL072157 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 7 May (CANA)--Prime Minister Winston Cenac's shaky labor government faces its biggest test tomorrow when combined opposition forces converge on the capital, Castries, in a big demonstration to force his resignation.

Main opposition leader John Compton, has already told his United Workers' Party supporters not to move from the government buildings, the seat of the administration, until Parliament is dissolved and a date for general elections set.

Mr Compton today warned "those who are weak, faint-hearted or coward to stay home", an apparent indication that he may be fearing the worst.

George Odlum, the militant leftist, and former foreign minister, last night advised supporters of his new Progressive Labor Party [PLP], a breakaway faction of the government, to join with Mr Compton tomorrow in a public protest.

While political pressure on Mr Cenac, 3 days in office, remains intense, the industrial problems, though easing slightly, still are somewhat ticklish. Striking civil servants dropped their political demands for elections, but are now said to be urging settlement of a long list of grievances before going back to work.

The prime minister was meeting tonight with the civil service union in an attempt to thrash out the hurdles, including arrears in increments, delays in appointments and a reorganization of the Public Service Commission. The general body of the union is to meet tomorrow to make a final decision on the matter.

Sources close to cabinet said that the administration was not unduly worried by the size and hostility of yesterday's PLP march led by Odlum, who has pledged to bring the government down.

Mr Cenac was appointed Monday after last week's resignation of Allan Louisy following a prolonged leadership tussel with Mr Odlum.

The nearly 3,000 demonstrator, according to unofficial estimates, marched to the government buildings demanding that Mr Cenac's cabinet face them. Only one minister appeared, attorney-General Kenneth Foster. His car received slight damage when he was mobbed by the marchers. Mr Odlum later stormed the building with some supporters but it was empty, eyewitnesses said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

VENEZUELAN FISHERMEN HELD; RELATIONS TENSE

PA041524 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2249 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, 3 May (EFE)--While Trinidad today is seeking the release of a fishing boat detained in Venezuela, the government of Port-of-Spain has begun to take reprisals against Venezuelan fishermen.

The police disclosed today that at least four Venezuelan fishermen, Samuel Lopez, Paloma Perez, Jose Dominique and Antonio Cedeno, have been detained at the southern town of Cedros. The four Venezuelans were obliged to land in Trinidadian territory when their launch went adrift over the weekend.

Residents of Cedros reported their presence to the police which, because of the current tension between the two countries, proceeded to arrest them.

The Trinidadian Government's patience appears to be exhausted after the large-scale arrests by Venezuela of over 55 small Trinidadian shrimp boats and their crews. In addition to imprisoning the fishermen in the Venezuelan town of Pedernales, the Venezuelan Government imposed a fine of $720 on each of the 100 fishermen that it was caught.

The concern in Port-of-Spain has led the government to send a delegation of high-ranking officials of the national fishing enterprise to Caracas to officially request the release of the fishing boat, National XV, and its crew. The Trinidadian boat was taken into custody by the Venezuelan patrol boat Rio Carino as it was fishing for shrimp in the rich fishing grounds near the mouth of the Orinoco River.

The fishermen report that a twin of the detained boat, the National XXII, escaped from the Venezuelan authorities, although it received 8 shots from the Venezuelan patrol boat which perforated its steel hull.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS VENEZUELAN PROTEST NOTE

PA300316 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Georgetown, 29 Apr (AFP)--The Venezuelan Embassy confirmed in this capital today that the Guyanese Government has formally rejected a Venezuelan protest over military incidents on the border between the two countries.

The Venezuelan Government had protested on Saturday to the government of President Forbes Burnham over incidents that occurred on 7 and 8 April on the border between Venezuela and Guyana in the area of Ankoko Island.

According to a Guyanese note, the Venezuelan protest was rejected after an investigation revealed that the charges of shooting "were completely unfounded."

The Ankoko Island region has been the site of several military incidents between Venezuelan and Guyanese forces in the past 14 years.

The most serious incidents took place in February 1970, on the eve of Guyana's independence.

VISITING AFRICAN CRITICIZES VETO OF UN RESOLUTION

FL021851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 May (CANA)--A veto by Britain, the U.S. and France of a resolution in the Security Council, which called for the imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa, has been strongly denounced here by a representative of the African National Congress (ANC) Futhi Makatini. His condemnation of the Western powers was made at plenary session of the current 4-day international forum on the liberation of southern Africa, sponsored by the Guyana Government. The resolution sought sanctions which would have imposed sweeping embargoes, including a ban on oil shipments, in order to bring pressure on the Pretoria regime to grant independence to Namibia (South West Africa).

The ANC representative here said that by defeating the resolution, which was introduced by peace-loving countries, the three Western powers had demonstrated their hostility against the oppressed people of southern Africa. Mr Markatini was quoted as saying that the present situation called for the planning of new strategies, and, he urged the delegates to use the current forum as a planning center.

The ANC delegate noted that the holding of forum coincides with many international events--including the upcoming visit by Mr Botha to Washington on May 14, under the pretext that he (Botha) is a bulwark against the spread of communism. In addition, the forum was taking place in the wake of the reelection of the minority regime in South Africa where the majority black population continues to be denied the vote. It was also taking place on the eve of the emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to determine a course of action on the illegal occupation of Namibia, he explained.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ISRAEL--The Government of the Dominican Republic yesterday named a new ambassador to Israel. He is Dr Victor Raul Gil Valle. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 May 81 FL]

SURINAME

THE NETHERLANDS CLOSES MILITARY MISSION IN COUNTRY

FL041142 Bridgetown CANA in English 1951 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 2 May (CANA)--The Netherlands has closed its military mission here. No explanation was given for the closure of the mission, which was attached to the Netherlands Embassy here since Suriname gained its independence from the Netherlands in 1975 and acted as adviser to the local army.

A number of Suriname groups in the Netherlands had demanded the closure, claiming that the mission's presence smacked of neocolonialism.

The week-end "MIRROR" newspaper said the mission was nothing but a reflection of a continuation of the cooperation between the governments of the two countries, adding that the mission was here for no other purpose. If the closure was ordered by the Netherlands Government, then it means the Netherlands is shirking its responsibilities to the people of Suriname, the paper said. The paper warned the Suriname Government that if it were responsible for the closure it could have serious consequences if Suriname gets embroiled in the East-West conflict through its just announced socialist policy line.

It, however, conceded that if the decision was from the Suriname Government, it could have been taken under pressure from leftwing elements in the army and government. "Suriname has nothing to gain, but all to lose if the government ordered the closure," the paper said.

VENEZUELAN EMISSARY EXPLAINS DISPUTE WITH GUYANA

FL072049 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 7 May (CANA)--Venezuelan emissary, Hilarion Cardozo, has left Suriname after explaining his country's position on the border dispute with Guyana.

No reference was made to the dispute in a government statement after the talks, but it was announced from Caracas yesterday that Dr Cardozo, ambassador to the Organization of American States, would undertake the job of special emissary. The envoy met Suriname President Henck Chin-a-Sen and other senior government officials. The statement said they discussed the work on the Venezuelan-Suriname joint economic commission.

Dr Cardozo will also visit Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica and Grenada. Venezuela recently renewed a claim to a 130,000 square kilometer area lying west of the Essequibo River.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES FAITH, CONFIDENCE, HOPE IN OAS

FL071833 Bridgetown CANA in English 1820 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Washington, 7 May CANA--Suriname has pledged its faith, confidence and hope in the Organization of American States, despite the "many obstacles in the way of full cooperation among member countries."

New permanent representative of Suriname told an OAS session, "We realize that this organization has encountered, and continues to encounter many obstacles in the way of full cooperation among member countries."

"We are also aware of the fact that until now, not all of the sister countries of our hemisphere have been bound to the work of this organization, for reasons which will, undoubtedly, disappear in the future," the ambassador said. Although there remains much to be done in the area of development, Mr Heidweiller, added "I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to reaffirm the faith, the confidence and the hope that we have in this organization.

Heidweiller, who began his address to the largely Latin American body in Spanish, switched to English and directed his remarks to the English-speaking Caribbean saying, "Let me assure you that the strong links between Suriname and your nations, which have withstood the vicissitudes of past and modern times, continue to grow. Rest assured that during my tenure of office in this important forum, I will do everything possible to further those bounds of friendship between our countries," he said.

URUGUAY

RETIRING AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON CONTINUING PROCESS

PY071834 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] The current air force commander referred to the institutional process which the country is experiencing.

Lt Gen Raul Bendaham, together with the commander in chief of the navy and other high-ranking government officials will soon leave for Bariloche on board the Pluna Airline Boeing 707 which will start regular flights to Spain next week.

[Relay from Carrasco Airport]

[Question] There is still a lot to be done regarding the national reality, are you optimistic?

[Answer] I am fully optimistic. This process does not involve men but a team. These replacements are not important; they are made in compliance with the rules and sometimes because of the circumstances, but they are made normally, in compliance with the rules. The important thing is the team, the goals established and the policy adopted. Since all this will not vary at all and the only things which will change are the men and we fully agree with that policy, I can say that, in these circumstances, I retire with no worries and am able to tell all my compatriots to have complete faith in the process because, I repeat, it is not a process of men but one of a team.

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER APPOINTED TO POST

PY061801 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brig Gen Jose Cardozo has just been appointed new commander in chief of the air force according to high-ranking authorities of this force. The new commander will assume his post on 17 May.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY RESIGNS--Montevideo, 5 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Uruguayan Government has accepted the resignation of Lt Gen Julio Vadora (ret), current ambassador to Paraguay. The cause of his resignation was not revealed. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 May 81 PY]